GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES;

OR, AN EASY

INTRODUCTION

TO

Dr. *Lowth*'s Engliſh Grammar,

DESIGNED

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

And to lead Young Gentlemen and Ladies, into the Knowledge of the firſt Principles of the Engliſh Language.

By JOHN ASH,

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING,

I. The Declenſion of irregular and defective Verbs.
II. The Application of the Grammatical Inſtitutes.
III. Some uſeful Obſervations on the Ellipſis.

THE SIXTH EDITION,

Reviſed and corrected by the Author.

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APR 67

THE PREFACE.

THE Importance of an *Engliſh Education* is now pretty well underſtood; and it is generally acknowledged, that, not only for Ladies, but for young Gentlemen deſigned merely for Trade, an intimate Acquaintance with the Proprieties, and Beauties of the Engliſh Tongue, would be a very deſirable, and neceſſary Attainment; far preferable to a Smattering of the learned Languages.

But then, it has been ſuppoſed, even by Men of Learning, that the *Engliſh* Tongue is too *vague*, and *untractable* to be reduced to any *certain* Standard, or *Rules* of *Conſtruction*; and that a competent Knowledge of it cannot be attained without an Acquaintance with the *Latin*.

For my Part, I hope, theſe Gentlemen are miſtaken, becauſe this would be an invincible Obſtacle to the Progreſs of an *Engliſh* Education.

This vulgar Error, for ſo I beg Leave to call it, might perhaps ariſe from a too partial Fondneſs for the *Latin*, in which, about two Centuries ago, we had the Service of the Church, the Tranſlation of the Bible, and moſt other Books; few,

few, of any Value, being then extant in our Mother Tongue.

But now the Caſe is happily altered. Nor do I think the Error above-mentioned would have been ſo long indulged under the Bleſſings of the Reformation, had it not been for the many fruitleſs Attempts, which have been made, to fix the Grammatical Conſtruction of the *Engliſh* Tongue.

Many Gentlemen, who have written on this Subject, have too inconſiderately adopted various Diſtinctions of the learned Languages, which have no Exiſtence in our own: Many, on the other hand, convinced of this Impropriety, have been too brief, at leaſt, too general in their Definitions, and Rules, running into the quite oppoſite Extreme: And moſt

of them, I think, have too much neglected the Peculiarities of the Language on which they wrote.

Theſe Conſiderations have induced me to ſuffer the following little Manuel to appear amongſt my Friends, in the Manner it now does. How far it may anſwer the End propoſed I muſt leave them to determine. If it has any Merit, it muſt be found in Conciſeneſs, Connection, and Application to the proper Genius of our Mother Tongue.

Adver-

Advertiſement.

THE firſt Impreſſion of this little Treatiſe was attempted ſome Years ago, purely to oblige a few of the Author's Friends, who were engaged in the Education of Youth; and therefore, at that Time, no Means were made uſe of to recommend it to the Public.

Two Editions, however, of this little Book have been ſince publiſhed in London, under the Direction of the Reverend Mr. Ryland, of Northampton, who had, as he ſays, made full Trial of it in his School, for ſome Years before with ſingular Succeſs.

Thus recommended, it has been well received by the Public; and this Circumſtance has induced the Author to reviſe the original Copy, to which he has now made ſome Amendments and Additions, which, he flat-

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ters himſelf, will render it more acceptable and uſeful to thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies, who may think proper to make trial of it in their Schools or Families.

The Editor of the two Editions above-mentioned was pleaſed to give this little Manual to the Public, as The Eaſieſt Introduction to Dr. Lowth's Engliſh Grammar, *which Title, in part, it ſtill retains; though the Author is apprehenſive it was firſt printed before the earlieſt Edition of that valuable Book: And if he has, in ſome few Inſtances, preſumed to differ from ſo great a Man, yet, as he has done it on Principles which to him appeared to be ſatisfactory, he is confident the candid and critical Reader will not impute it to Affectation or Vanity.*

AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES.

Of the ALPHABET *, *and the* Sounds *of the* Letters.

THE *Engliſh Alphabet* conſiſts of *twenty-ſix* Letters, viz. *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*.

* From *alpha*, *beta*, the two firſt *Greek* Letters.

Six of theſe Letters, viz, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, are called *Vowels*, from *Vox*, a Voice or Sound, becauſe they make diſtinct Sounds of themſelves.

All the Letters in the Alphabet except the Vowels, viz. *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*, are called *Conſonants*, from *conſono*, to ſound together, becauſe they cannot be ſounded without ſome Vowel joined to them.

Each of the *Vowels* has at leaſt *three diſtinct* Sounds, the *broad* or *full*, the *narrow* or *ſlender*, and the *middle* or *intermediate*; which will more fully appear from the following Tables;

Vow.	*Broad.*	*Mid.*	*Narrow.*
A.	*a*ll	*a*n	*A*le
E.	th*e*m	th*e*	m*e*
I.	b*i*nd	B*i*rd	B*i*ll
O.	T*o*m	T*o*nT*o*ne	T*o*mb
U.	*u*s	*U*ſe	R*u*le
Y.	b*y*	P*y*ſic	Bull*y*

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In the above Sounds we may obſerve the following Similarities.

a. broad o. broad	*a*ll	T*o*m		
i. mid. o. mid. u. broad	B*i*rd	T*o*n	*u*s	
e. nar. i. nar. y. nar.	m*e*	B*i*ll	Bull*y*	
i. broad. y. broad.	b*i*nd	b*y*		
o. nar. u. nar.	Tomb	R*u*le		

A.

A is *broad* in moſt Words before *ld*, *ll*, and *lt*, as *bald*, *Wall*, *Altar*: It has likewiſe the *broad* Sound, for the moſt Part, between *w*, and *r*, or *t*: as, *War*, *Water*.

A is

A is *narrow* in all Words or Syllabes that are lengthened by the final *e:* as, *Babe*, *Blade*, *Fate*, *relate*. It is likewiſe *narrow* in all Words compounded with *ation*: as, *Salvation*, *Relation*.

In moſt other Words the *middle* Sound prevails.

E.

E is for the moſt Part *narrow* when it ends a Word: as, *Epitome*, *Apoſtrophe*, *me*, *he*, *ſhe*, *be:* as likewiſe in all Words compounded with *be:* as, *below*, *beſpeak*.

E has moſt commonly the *middle* Sound when it ends a Syllable, or is not joined in Pronunciation to the *following Conſonant:* as, *Lever*, *Fever*, *elope*, *eſcape*.

When *E* is joined to the following Conſonant it is generally pronounced *broader:* as, *fell*, *let*, *bend*.

I.

I is always *broad* when the Syllable in which it occurs is made long by the final *e:* as, *Pine*, *Bite*, *Lime*; and likewiſe when it goes before *gh:* as, *Sight*, *Light*.

The *middle* Sound of the *I* is uſed before *rd:* as, *Bird*, *third*, and occurs but ſeldom.

I is *narrow* when pronounced *ſhort* with a following Conſonant: as, *Pin*, *Sin*, *Mill*, *till*.

O.

O has the *ſecond middle* Sound when the Syllable in which it ſtands is lengthened by the final *e:* as, *Toe*, *Doe*, *Lobe*, *Robe*. For the other Sounds of this Letter, perhaps, no certain Rules can be given.

U.

The *broad* Sound of the *U*, is uſed when joined in Pronunciation to the following Conſonant: as, *unto*, *upon*, *Gun*, *Pun*.

The *middle* Sound prevails in thoſe Words that are lengthened by the final *e*: as, *Mule*, *mute*, *refuſe*, *abuſe*.

U is *narrow* when it comes after *r*, and is pronounced long, or not immediately joined to the following Conſonant: as, *rude*, *Ruby*, *Ruin*.

Y.

Y at the End of a Word of one Syllable, or of ſuch as are accented on the laſt Syllable, is *broad*: as, *Sky*, *fly*, *try*, *comply*: But in the End of Words of more than one Syllable, and not accented on the laſt, it is generally *narrow*: as, *poſſibly*, *Folly*, *Poverty*.

All Vowels, when pronounced *ſhort* and negligently with a following Conſonant,

ſonant, in a Syllable not accented, have nearly the ſame ſound: as, *Altar*, *alter*, *Manor*, *Murmur*, *Satyr*.

Of DIPHTHONGS *.

WHEN two Vowels meet in the ſame Syllable they make what is called a *Diphthong*.

There are no leſs than nineteen *Diphthongs* in the Engliſh Language: which with their Sounds are expreſſed in the following Table.

Diphth.	*Broad*	*Middle*	*Narr. S.*
ai.	Praiſe		
au.	Author	Aunt	Gauge
aw.	Awl		
ay.	ſay		
ea.	Heaven		Seat
ee.	ſee		
ei.	eight		
eo.		Leopard	People
eu.			Feud
ew.			few
ey.	Eye		Key

* From *dis* twice, and *Phthongos* a Sound.

Dipth.	*Broad*	*Middle*	*Narr. S.*
ie.		Friend	Chief
oa.	broad	Boat	
oi.	Oil		
oo.	Floor	Flood	Fool
ou.	Soul	foul	could
ow.	mow	now	
oy.	convoy		
ui.	Guide	build	Fruit.

To theſe we may add *ae* and *oe*, which are uſed only in Words derived from the *Latin* and Greek: as, *Cæſar*, *Phœbe*. And chiefly retained in proper Names.

When three Vowels meet together in a Syllable they make a *Triphthong*; as,

eau.	Beauty	Beau
ieu.	Lieu	Lieutenant
you.	Youth	your

Unleſs *y* be here a Conſonant, which ſome Authors will not allow it to be, in any Caſe whatſoever.

Here we may obſerve that though the Vowels and Diphthongs, and the Words in which their different Sounds occur, are

are ſo numerous, yet, perhaps, there are not many more than a Dozen full and diſtinct Vowel Sounds in the Engliſh Language, which I think will appear to any one who carefully conſults the foregoing Tables.

C.

C has two Modifications, the *hard*, and the *ſoft*: as, *cull*, *Cell*.

C is always *hard*, like *K*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *all Conſonants*, and at the *End* of Words: as, *call*, *Coal*, *cut*, *accoſt*, *public*. But *ſoft* like *S*, before *i*, *e*, and *y*: as, *Cit*, *ceaſe*, *Cypreſs*.

G.

G has likewiſe a *hard* and a *ſoft* Modification: as, *Gun*, *Gin*.

G is *hard* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *all Conſonants*, and at the *End* of Words: as, *gat*, *got*, *Gut*, *glad*, *Jug*.

G is for the moſt part *ſoft* before *e*, *i*, and *y*: as, *Gem*, *Gill*, *Clergy*: But all

proper Names in the Bible have *G hard* before *e* and *i:* as, *Gera*, *Gilboa*. *G* is likewiſe *hard* in many Engliſh Words before *e*, and *i:* as, *Geeſe*, *geld*, *get*, *Gear*, *Girl*, *give*, *giddy*, *Dagger*, *Anger:* And in many more which may be ſupplied by Obſervation.

Ch.

Ch has one *hard*, and two *ſoft* Modifications: as, *Baruch*, (Baruk) *Arch*, *Chaiſe*, (Shaiſe). The *firſt* prevails in Words of *Hebrew* and *Greek* Original, and the *laſt* in ſuch as come from the *French*.

Ph.

Ph when joined in the ſame Syllable is ſounded like *F:* as, *Aſaph*, *Elephant*.

S.

S has two Modifications, a *ſharp*, and a *flat:* as, *this*, *theſe*. The *flat* Sound prevails in the End of all Words made plural

plural or otherwiſe encreaſed by the Addition of *s*: as, *Pins*, *Foxes*, *loves*.

Th.

Th has likewiſe a *ſharp* and a *flat* Sound: as, *thin*, *thine*.

Ti.

Ti before a Vowel is frequently ſoftened down to *ſh*': as *Station*, in which the Sound of the *i* is nearly if not quite loſt.

W.

W in Diphthongs, as in *few*, muſt be a *Vowel*, but in other Caſes, eſpecially in the Beginning of Words, it muſt be a *Conſonant*: as, *We*, *William*.

Of the POINTS or STOPS, and other Characters made uſe of in Writing.

A *Comma* [,] denoting perhaps, eſpecially in long Sentences, a little Elevation of the Voice, is the *ſhorteſt*

ſhorteſt Pauſe, and may be held while you count *one*.

A *Semicolon* [;] denoting for the moſt Part, an Evenneſs of the Voice, may be held while you count *two*.

A *Colon* [:] marks a *little Depreſſion* of the Voice, and requires a Pauſe while you count *three*.

A *Period* [.] is a *full Stop*, denoting a yet greater Depreſſion of the Voice than a Colon, and may be held while you count *four*.

A *Note* of *Interrogation* [?] is placed at the End of a *Queſtion*, and denotes an Elevation of the Voice, and rather a Smartneſs in the Pronunciation.

A *Note* of *Admiration* [!] is uſed after a Word or Sentence that expreſſes Surprize or Emotion, and denotes a Modulation of the Voice ſuited to the Expreſſion.

A *Quota-*

A *Quotation* ['—' or "—"] includes a Sentence, &c. taken from an Author, or introduced as ſpoken by another.

A *Parentheſis (to be avoided as much as poſſible)* is uſed to include one Sentence in another, and denotes a Suppreſſion of the Voice, and a haſty Pronunciation.

A *Caret* [ʌ] denotes an Interlineation, and ſhews where to bring in what was omitted in the firſt Writing.

A *Hyphen* [-] is uſed to join the Parts of a Word together, eſpecially ſuch as are written partly in one Line and partly in another. The Word in this Caſe is to be divided according to the moſt natural and approved Rules for the Diviſion of Syllables.

An *Apoſtrophe* ['] is a Sign of Contraction: as, lov'd, for loved.

A *Paragraph* [¶] is ſometimes uſed to diſtinguiſh the Beginning of a new Subject.

A *Diæreſis*

A *Diæreſis* [••] is uſed to divide two Vowels which would otherwiſe be ſounded together.

Several Notes, as, an *Aſteriſm* [*], an *Obeliſk* [†, ‡, ‖,] are uſed as References to ſome Obſervations in the Margin.

The Learner may obſerve that the *following Words* are *always diſtinguiſhed* in Writing by a *capital* Letter, viz.

The *firſt* Word of any *Writing*, *Letter* or *Diſcourſe*: The *next* Word *after* a *Period*: The *Pronoun I*, and the *Interjection O*: The *firſt* Word of every Sentence *taken from an Author*, or introduced as ſpoken by *another*: Every *Title* and *proper Name* of a Place or Perſon: And the *firſt* Word of every *Line* or *Verſe* in *Poetry*.

Many Authors of the firſt Rank chooſe to begin every *Noun* or *Subſtantive* with a *Capital*: *Some* the *next* Word after a *Colon*: And *others remarkable Adjectives*, and ſuch as are put *abſolutely*.

Grammatical

Grammatical INSTITUTES;

OR,

GRAMMAR*,

Adapted to the Engliſh Tongue.

1. IN *Engliſh* there are *ten* Kinds of Words, or Parts of Speech, *viz.*

Article, *Noun*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Participle*, *Adverb*, *Conjunction*, *Preposition*, and *Interjection*.

* From the *Greek* Word *Gramma*, a Letter: And is the Art of expreſſing our Thoughts with Propriety, either in Speaking or Writing.

Of

Of an ARTICLE*.

2. AN *Article* is a Part of Speech *ſet before Nouns* to fix their vague Signification: as, *a* Man, *the* Man; *an* Houſe, *the* Houſe. The Articles are *a*, *an*, and *the*.

Of a NOUN†.

3. A *Noun*, or *Subſtantive*, is the *Name* of any *Perſon*, *Place*, or *Thing*: as, *John*, *London*, *Honor*, *Goodneſs*.

4. There are *two Numbers*; the *Singular*, which ſpeaks of one: as, a *Man*, a *Troop*: And the *Plural*, which ſpeaks of *more than one*: as, *Men*, *Troops*.

5. The *Plural* is uſually formed by adding *s*, to the *Singular*: as, Noun, *Nouns*; Verb, *Verbs*.

* From the *Latin* Word *Articulus*, a Joint or ſmall Part.

† From *Nomen*, a Name.

6. When

6. When the *Singular* ends in *s*, *x*, *ch*, or *ſh*, the *Plural* is formed by adding the Syllable, *es:* as, Miſs, *Miſſes*; Box, *Boxes*; Peach, *Peaches*; Bruſh, *Bruſhes*.

7. When the *Singular* ends in *y* with a *Conſonant* before it, the *Plural* is formed by changing the *y*, into *ies:* as, Lady, *Ladies*; Cherry, *Cherries*. When the *Singular* ends in *f*, or *fe*, the *Plural* is formed by changing the *f*, or *fe*, into *ves*: as, Life, *Lives*; Half, *Halves*, &c. except *Dwarf*, *Grief*, *Hoof*, *Muff*, &c. which take *s*, to make the *Plural*.

8. Sometimes the *Plural* is formed by adding the Syllable, *en:* as, Ox, *Oxen:* ſometimes by *changing* the *Vowel:* as, Man, *Men:* and ſometimes by *changing* the *Vowels*, and *Conſonants:* as, Penny, *Pence*; Mouſe, *Mice*.

9. Some few Words, coming immediately from the *Hebrew*, form the *Plural* by adding *im*, to the *Singular:* as, Cherub, *Cherubim*; Seraph, *Seraphim*. Some from the *Greek*, ending in *on*, change the *on* into *a:* as, Phænomenon,

Phænomena. Some from the *Latin* in *us*, change the *us* into *i*: as, Radius, *Radii*; Magnus, *Magi*.

10. Some Nouns have *no Plural*: as, *Wheat*, &c. others *no Singular*: as, *Aſhes*, &c. and ſome are the *ſame* in *both* Numbers: as, *Sheep*, &c.

11. There are *two Genders* *; the *Maſculine* †, and the *Feminine* ‡.

12. The *Maſculine* denotes the *He-kind*: as, a *Man*, a *Prince*.

13. The *Feminine* denotes the *She-kind*: as, a *Woman*, a *Princeſs*.

14. Nouns ſignifying Things *without Life*, are *properly* of *no Gender*: as, a *Pen*, a *Table*.

15. By a common Figure in the *Engliſh Tongue*, the *Sun* is of the *Maſculine*; the *Moon*, the *Church*, *Ships*, and fre-

* From *Genus*, a Sex or Kind.
† From *Mas*, the Male-kind.
‡ From *Femina*, a Woman.

quently

quently *Countries* and *Virtues*, ſuch as *France*, *Spain*, *Faith*, *Hope*, &c. are of the *feminine Gender*.

16. Here likewiſe it may be neceſſary to obſerve,

Maſculine.	*Feminine.*
Abbot	Abbeſs
Actor	Actreſs
Adulterer	Adultereſs
Ambaſſador	Ambaſſadreſs
Adminiſtrator	Adminiſtratrix
Baron	Baroneſs
Bachelor	Maid
Boar	Sow
Boy	Girl
Bridegroom	Bride
Brother	Siſter
Buck	Doe
Bull	Cow
Bullock	Heifer
Cock	Hen
Count	Counteſs
Duke	Dutcheſs
Dog	Bitch
Deacon	Deaconeſs
Drake	Duck

Maſc.	*Fem.*
Elector	Electreſs
Executor	Executrix
Emperor	Empreſs
Father	Mother
Friar	Nun
Governor	Governeſs
Gander	Gooſe
Huſband	Wife
Horſe	Mare
Heir	Heireſs
Hunter	Huntreſs
Jew	Jeweſs
King	Queen
Lord	Lady
Lad	Laſs
Lion	Lioneſs
Marquis	Marchioneſs
Man	Woman
Maſter	Miſtreſs
Milter	Spawner
Nephew	Neice
Prince	Princeſs
Prophet	Propheteſs
Poet	Poeteſs
Patron	Patroneſs
Ram	Ewe
Son	Daughter

Maſc.	*Fem.*
Stag	Hind
Shepherd	Shepherdeſs
Tutor	Tutreſs
Viſcount	Viſcounteſs
Uncle	Aunt
Widower	Widow
Wizard	Witch
Whoremonger	Whore

17. Nouns have *two Caſes*; the *Nominative* *, and the *Genitive* †: The *genitive* Caſe is formed by adding *s*, with an *Apoſtrophe*, to the *Nominative*: as, Men, *Men's*: Ox, *Ox's*.

* From *nominativus, (a nomino)* naming.

† From *genitivus, (a gigno)* natural or belonging to, and therefore ſome Authors have called it the *poſſeſſive* Caſe.

NOTE 17. In the Formation of this Caſe I have complied with a late Refinement; and what I really think a corrupt Cuſtom. The *genitive* Caſe, in my Opinion, might be much more properly formed by adding *s*, or when the Pronunciation requires it, *es*, without an *Apoſtrophe*: as, Men, *Mens*; Ox, *Oxes*; Horſe, *Horſes*; Aſs, *Aſſes*.

This Caſe undoubtedly came from the *Saxon*, and the beſt *Engliſh* Writers after the *Norman* Conqueſt, even down to the Time of *Chaucer* and the Reformation, formed it juſt in the ſame Manner they did the *plural* Number, viz. by the Addition of *s*, *es*, or *is*, and were rather ſparing in the Uſe of it. After that the *is* and *es*, were diſcontinued by Degrees, though the latter, in a few Inſtances, is retained to this Day in our Verſion of the Bible.

As to the *Apoſtrophe*, it was ſeldom uſed to diſtinguiſh the *genitive* Caſe till about the Beginning of the preſent Century, and then ſeems to have been introduced by Miſtake. At that Time the *genitive* Caſe was ſuppoſed to have had its Original from a Contraction: as, *John's Book*, for John *his* Book: But that Notion has been ſufficiently exploded: And therefore the Uſe of the *Apoſtrophe*, eſpecially in thoſe Inſtances where the Pronunciation requires an additional Syllable, is, I preſume, quite indefenſible. To write *Ox's*, *Aſs's*, *Fox's*, and at the ſame Time pronounce it *Oxes*, *Aſſes*, *Foxes*, is ſuch a Departure from the original Formation, at leaſt in Writing, and ſuch an inconſiſtent Uſe of the *Apoſtrophe* as cannot be equalled perhaps in any other Language; and though it may be ſaid that the *Apoſtrophe* has ſome Propriety as a Note of Diſtinction, yet no one, I think, who has any Knowledge of Grammar, can well miſtake the *plural* Number for the *genitive* Caſe. However, it appears to me, at preſent, to be a Diſtinction of very little

little Importance. Formerly there were Notes uſed to diſtinguiſh the *ablative Caſe ſingular*, of *Latin* Nouns of the firſt *Declenſion*, and the *Genitive* of the fourth, which are now laid aſide by correct Writers, and I cannot but think that ſometime or other, this will be the Fate of the *Apoſtrophe* in the *genitive* Caſe.

Of an ADJECTIVE*.

18. AN *Adjective* is a Word that ſignifies the *Quality* of any Perſon, Place, or Thing: as, a *good* Man, a *great* City, a *fine* Houſe.

19. Moſt *Adjectives* have, at leaſt, *two Degrees* of *Compariſon*; which are commonly called the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

20. The *Comparative* is formed, for the moſt Part, by adding *er* to the *Poſitive*: as, long, *longer*; ſhort, *ſhorter*:

* From *ad*, to, and *jacio*, to put.

NOTE 20. *Long* is the *poſitive* State of the *Adjective*; and therefore, as many Authors obſerve, cannot be *properly* called a *Step* or *Degree*.

The

The *Superlative* by adding *eſt:* as, long, *longeſt*, &c.

21. Theſe *Degrees* of *Compariſon* are frequently formed by the *Adverbs*, *very*, *infinitely*, *more*, *moſt*, *leſs*, *leaſt:* as, *more* ſhort, *very*, *moſt*, or *infinitely* ſhort; *leſs*, common, *leaſt* common, *&c.*

22. There are a *few* Adjectives *peculiar* in their Compariſon: as, *good*, *better*, *beſt*; *bad*, *worſe*, *worſt*, &c.

Of a PRONOUN*.

23. A *Pronoun* is a Word uſed *inſtead* of a Noun, to avoid the *too frequent* Repetition of the *ſame* Word: as, "The Man is merry, *he* laughs, *he* ſings."

24. The *following Pronouns*, (*it* only excepted) have *three Caſes*; *Nominative*,

* From *pro* for, and *Nomen* a Noun.

Genitive,

Genitive, and *Accuſative* * in each Number.

	Sing.	*Plu.*
Nom.	I	We
Gen.	mine, my	ours, our
Acc.	me	us
Nom.	Thou	Ye, you
Gen.	thine, thy	yours, your
Acc.	thee	you

Singular.

Nom.	*Gen.*	*Acc.*
He	his	him
She	hers, her	her
It	its	

* From *accuſo* to accuſe, becauſe this Caſe receives the Force or Accuſation of the Verb.

NOTE 24. Some Grammarians would have *mine*, *thine*, *ours*, *yours*, &c. to be the only genitive Caſes of the primitive Pronouns; and *my*, *thy*, &c. to be pronominal Adjectives derived from them; but as *his*, and *its*, which are confeſſedly genitive Caſes, are joined to Nouns as well as *my*, *thy*, &c. I thought beſt to range them as I have done above, and ſhall provide for the proper Uſe of each Variation in the Rules of Syntax.

Plural.

	Plural.	
Nom.	*Gen.*	*Acc.*
They	theirs, their	them

25. *Who*, *whoſoever*, and the pronominal Adjectives, *one*, *other*, and *another*, are thus varied.

	Singular and *Plural.*	
Nom.	*Gen.*	*Acc.*
Who	whoſe	whom
whoſoever	whoſeſoever	whomſoever

Sing.		*Plu.*
Nom.	*Gen.*	
One	ones	ones
other	others	
another	anothers	other, others

26. The following have,

Sing.	*Plu.*
This	theſe
that	thoſe
myſelf, oneſelf, ourſelf	ourſelves
thyſelf, yourſelf	yourſelves
himſelf, herſelf, itſelf	themſelves

27. Thoſe

27. Thoſe that follow are *further* diſtinguiſhed by their *Genders*.

Maſc.	*Fem.*	*No Gender.*
He	ſhe	it
his	hers	its
him	her	
himſelf	herſelf	itſelf

28. *Pronominal* Adjectives ſuch as *ten*, *forty*, *fifty*, &c. and ſome others, ſeem to have a *genitive* Caſe regularly formed by adding *s* to the Nominative: as, ten, *tens*.

NOTE. The other Pronouns, *which*, *what*, &c. have no *Variation*.

Of a VERB*.

29. A *Verb* is a Word that ſignifies the *Acting* or *Being* of a Perſon, Place, or Thing: as, the Man *calls*, the City *ſtands*, the Tree *falls*, I *am*.

* From *Verbum*, a Word. A Verb being the principal Word in a Sentence.

30. The

30. The Verb that ſignifies *merely Being* is *neuter:* as, I *am*, he *is:* Verbs that ſignify *doing* are *active:* as, I *ſpeak* the Word, I *wrote* the Letter.

31. The

NOTE 30. Properly ſpeaking, there is *no paſſive* Verb in the *Engliſh* Language; for though I *am loved*, is commonly called a *paſſive* Verb, yet *loved* is no Part of the *Verb*, but a *Participle*, or *Adjective* derived of the Verb, *love*.

I am very ſenſible, that the greateſt Man *, perhaps that ever yet wrote on this Subject, is of a different Opinion. He ſays, "There are "three Kinds of Verbs; *active*, *paſſive*, and "*neuter*." And when he comes to the grammatical Reſolution of this Sentence, "In whom "I *am* well *pleaſed*." He tells us, that *am* is "the indicative Mode, preſent time, and firſt "Perſon ſingular of the neuter Verb, *to be*; "*well*, an Adverb; *pleaſed*, the paſſive Parti-"ciple of the Verb *to pleaſe*, *making with the* "*auxiliary Verb* am, *a paſſive Verb*." The Conſideration of this, I muſt confeſs, could by no Means induce me to ſuppreſs the above Note.

In Parſing, every Word ſhould be conſidered as a diſtinct Part of Speech; for though two or more Words may be united to form a Mode, a Tenſe, or a Compariſon; yet,

* Dr. *Lowth* followed by *Buchanan*.

it

31. The *Noun* or *Pronoun* that ſtands *before* the *active* Verbs in the above Examples, may be called the *Agent*, and that which ſtands *before* the *neuter* the Subject of the Verb: But the *Noun* or *Pronoun* that *follows* the *active* Verbs, in the ſame Examples, may be called the *Object* of the Verb.

32. There are *four Modes* *, or Ways of uſing the Verb; the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Potential*, and the *Infinitive*.

33. The *Indicative* † expreſſes the Action or Being, *directly* and *abſolutely*: as, I *am*, he *loves*.

it ſeems quite improper to unite two or more Words to make a Noun, a Verb, an Adjective, &c.

Verbs *intranſitive*, or ſuch as do not paſs over or convey their Force to any Object: as, *ſleep*, *walk*, *run*, &c. are commonly, though perhaps not very properly, called *neuter* Verbs.

* From *Modus*, a Manner.
† From *indico*, to ſhew.

34. The *Imperative* * *commands* or *forbids:* as, *come, go, fear* him, *love* him.

35. The *Potential* † expreſſes the Action or Being as *poſſible*, or *impoſſible, fit*, or *unfit:* as, I *may love*, I *may not love.*

36. The *Infinitive* ‡ expreſſes the Action or Being *indeterminately:* as, *to be, to love.*

* From *impero*, to command.
† From *potentialis*, (*a poſſum*,) to be able.
‡ From *infinitivus*, without Bounds.

NOTE 35. This Mode, or Form of the Verb, does not, I think, in any Caſe coincide with the *Indicative.* It always has ſome Reſpect to the *Power, Will*, &c. of the Agent, by which, even when Conditionality is out of the Queſtion, it is diſtinguiſhed from the merely declarative Form: The one declares the Action done or to be done, without any further Conſideration; the other declares not the Action done or to be done, but the *Ability, Inability*, &c. of the Agent to perform that Action; and is therefore properly ſtiled the *potential* Mode.

37. There

37. There are *five Tenſes*, or *Times*; the *Preſent*, the *Imperfect*, the *Perfect*, the *Pluperfect*, and the *Future*.

38. The *Preſent* expreſſes the Time that *now is*: as, I *love*; or, *am loving*.

39. The *Imperfect* denotes the Time *paſt indeterminately*: as, I *loved*; or, *was loving*.

40. The *Perfect* denotes the Time *paſt determinately*: as, I *have loved*; or, *have been loving*.

41. The *Pluperfect* denotes the Time *paſt* as prior to ſome other Point of Time ſpecified in the Sentence: as, I *had loved*; or, *had been loving*.

42. The *Future* denotes the Time *to come*: as, I *will* or *ſhall love*; or, *will* or *ſhall be loving*.

43. Theſe

NOTE 42. Theſe Formations of the ſeveral Tenſes ſeem to have Reſpect *both* to the *Time* and *State* of the Action ſignified by the Verb.

43. Theſe *Modes* and *Tenſes* are partly formed by the *Verb itſelf*, and partly by the Aſſiſtance of *Signs*.

The *preſent* Tenſe denotes the *Time* that *now is*, and the Action *unfiniſhed*: as, *I write*; or, I am *now writing* the Letter. The *Imperfect* denotes the *Time paſt indeterminately*, and the *Action to have been compleated* at any paſt Time that may be ſpecified: as, I *wrote* the Letter; or, I *began* and *finiſhed* the *Writing* of the Letter, this Morning, Yeſterday, a Week ago, &c. The *Perfect* denotes the *Time juſt paſt*, and the *Action fully compleated*: as, I *have written* the Letter; or, I *have juſt now finiſhed the Writing* of the Letter. The *Pluperfect* denotes the *Time paſt*, and the Action *to have been compleated prior* to ſome *other* Circumſtance ſpecified in the Sentence: as, I *had written* the Letter: or, I *had finiſhed the Writing* of the Letter before you came in. The *Future* denotes the *Time to come* and the *Action to be compleated* at any future Time that may be mentioned: as, I *will write* the Letter; or, I *will begin* and *finiſh the Writing* of the Letter, to-night, to-morrow, &c.

The *other* Forms of theſe Tenſes, viz. I *am writing*, I *was writing*, I *have been writing*, I *had been writing*, I *will be writing*, ſeem for the moſt Part to leave the Action *undetermined*.

44. There

44. There are *two Modes* formed from the *Verb itſelf*; the *Indicative:* as, I *love*; and the *Imperative*: as, *love* thou: And likewiſe *two Tenſes*; the *Preſent:* as, I *love*; and the *Paſt:* as, I *loved.*

45. The *auxiliary* * *Signs* are, *to*, *do*, *did*, *have*, *had*, *ſhall*, *will*, *may*, *can*, *muſt*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *ſhould.*

46. *To*, is a Sign of the *infinitive Mode:* as, *to* be; *to* love.

47. *May*, *can*, *muſt*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *ſhould*, and their Inflexions †, *mayeſt*, *canſt*, *mighteſt*, *wouldeſt*, *couldeſt*, *ſhouldeſt*, are Signs of the *potential* Mode.

48. *Do*, and its Inflexions, *doſt*, *doth*, or *does*, are Signs of the *preſent* Tenſe.

49. *Did*, and its Inflexion, *didſt*, are Signs of the *imperfect* Tenſe.

* From *auxilior*, to help.
† From *inflecto*, to change (the Ending).

50. *Have*, and its Inflexions, *haſt*, *hath*, or *has*, are Signs of the *perfect* Tenſe.

51. *Had*, and its Inflection, *hadſt*, are Signs of the *pluperfect* Tenſe.

52. *Shall* and *will*, and their Inflexions, *ſhalt*, and *wilt*, are Signs of the *future* Tenſe.

53. In Verbs there is a Reference to *three Perſons* in each Number: as, Singular, I *love*, thou *loveſt*, he *loveth*; Plural, We *love*, ye *love*, they *love*. The *ſecond* Perſon of the Verb in the *ſingular* Number is formed out of the *firſt* by adding *eſt*, or *ſt*; the *third* by adding *eth*, *th*, *es*, or only *s*.

NOTE, The auxiliary Signs ſeem to have the Nature of Adverbs.

Do, *have*, and *will*, when they are not *joined* to Verbs to *diſtinguiſh* the *Circumſtance* of *Time*, are *abſolutely* Verbs; as, I *do* it, I *have* it, I *will* it.

It

It is added, inſtead of *eſt*, *th*, inſtead of *eth*, to Verbs ending in *e*: as love, love*ſt*; prove, prove*th*: *es* to ſuch as end in *ſ*, *x*, and *o*: as paſs, paſſ-*es*; fix, fix-*es*; go, goes. When *eſt* or *eth* is added to a Verb ending in a *ſingle Conſonant* preceded by a *ſingle Vowel* bearing the Accent, that *Conſonant* is *doubled*: as, *forget*, *forgetteſt*, *forgetteth*.

54. The *firſt* Perſon *ſpeaks of himſelf*: as, "*I John* take thee Elizabeth."

55. The *ſecond* Perſon has the Speech directed *to him* and is ſuppoſed to be *preſent*: as, "*Thou Harry* art a wicked "Fellow."

56. The *third* Perſon is *ſpoken of* or deſcribed and ſuppoſed to be *abſent*: as, "*That Thomas* is a good Man."

57. The *Verb itſelf* has but *two Terminations reſpecting Time*: as, *love*, and *loved*; which laſt may be called the Inflexion of the *preter*, or *paſt Tenſe*: And when this Inflexion of the preter Tenſe is formed by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the *firſt*

Perſon

Perſon Preſent Tenſe, the Verb is *regular*, and is declined after the following Examples.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Preſent Tenſe.

58. *Sing.* I love or do love, thou loveſt or doſt love, he loveth or loves, or doth or does love. *Plu.* We love or do love, ye love or do love, they love or do love.

Imperfect Tenſe.

59. *Sing.* I loved or did love, thou lovedſt or didſt love, he loved or did love. *Plu.* We loved or did love, ye loved or did love, they loved or did love.

Perfect Tenſe.

60. *Sing.* I have loved, thou haſt loved, he hath loved. *Plu.* We have loved, ye have loved, they have loved.

Pluperfect Tenſe.

61. *Sing.* I had loved, thou hadſt loved, ye had loved. *Plu.* We had loved, ye had loved, they had loved.

Future

Future Tenſe.

62. *Sing.* I ſhall or will love, thou ſhalt or wilt love, he ſhall or will love. *Plu.* We ſhall or will love, ye ſhall or will love, they ſhall or will love.

63. *Some Verbs* in this Mode will admit of a *ſecond Future*, eſpecially ſuch as ſignify the *Completing* of any Thing: as, I *ſhall or will have finiſhed* it to-morrow.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

64. *Sing.* Love, do thou love, or love thou. *Plu.* Love, do ye love, or love ye.

NOTE 64. *Let*, commonly called a *Sign* of the imperative Mode, is *properly a Verb* in that Mode: as, in the Example, *let him love*, the Meaning is, *permit*, or *ſuffer* him to love: *Let*, therefore, ſeems to be a Verb of the *imperative*, and *love*, of the *infinitive* Mode, the Sign, *to*, being underſtood, though not expreſſed.

POTEN-

POTENTIAL MODE.

Preſent Tenſe.

65. *Sing.* I muſt, may, can, would, could, or ſhould love, thou muſt, mayeſt, canſt, wouldeſt, couldeſt, or ſhouldeſt love, he muſt, may, can, would, could, or ſhould love. *Plu.* We muſt, may, can, would, could, or ſhould love, ye, *&c.*

Perfect Tenſe.

66. *Sing.* I muſt, might, would, could, or ſhould have loved, thou muſt, mighteſt, wouldeſt, couldeſt, or ſhouldeſt have loved, he muſt, might, would, could, or ſhould have loved. *Plu.* We muſt, might, would, could, or ſhould have loved, ye, *&c.*

67. The *pluperfect* Tenſe, in *this Mode* is *beſt* expreſſed by the *perfect:* as, I *might have* loved her before the Time you mention.

68. The *future Tenſe*, of *moſt Verbs*, in *this Mode*, is *beſt* expreſſed by the *preſent:* as, I *may love* to-morrow.

69. There

69. There is a *ſubjunctive* * or *conditional* Form which *drops* the *perſonal Terminations* in certain Tenſes of this Mode: as, though thou *love*, though he *love*.

Infinitive Mode.

70. *Preſent Tenſe*, to love; *Perfect*, to have loved; *Future*, about to love.

THE DECLENSION OF THE NEUTER VERB.

Indicative Mode.

Preſent Tenſe.

71. *Sing.* I am, thou art, he is.
Plu. We are, ye are, they are.

Imperfect Tenſe.

72. *Sing.* I was, thou waſt, he was.
Plu. We were, ye were, they were.

* From *ſub*, under, and *jungo*, to join.

Perfect

Perfect Tenſe.

73. *Sing.* I have been, thou haſt been, he hath, or has been. *Plu.* We have been, ye have been, they have been.

Pluperfect Tenſe.

74. *Sing.* I had been, thou hadſt been, he had been. *Plu.* We had been, ye had been, they had been.

Future Tenſe.

75. *Sing.* I ſhall or will be, thou ſhalt or wilt be, he ſhall or will be. *Plu.* We ſhall or will be, ye ſhall or will be, *&c.*

Second Future.

76. *Sing.* I ſhall or will have been, *&c.*

IMPERATIVE MODE.

78. *Sing.* Be, do thou be, or, be thou. *Plu.* Be, do ye be, or, be ye.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Preſent Tenſe.

79. *Sing.* I muſt, may, can, would, could, or ſhould be, thou muſt, mayeſt, canſt, wouldeſt, couldeſt, or ſhouldeſt be. *Plu.* We muſt, may, can, would, could, or ſhould be, ye, *&c.*

Perfect and Pluperfect Tenſes.

80. *Sing.* I muſt, might, would, could, or ſhould have been, thou muſt, mighteſt, wouldeſt, couldeſt, or ſhouldeſt have been, he muſt, might, would, could, or ſhould have been. *Plu.* We muſt, might, would, could, or ſhould have been, ye, &c.

81. The *future Tenſe*, in *this Mode*, is *beſt* expreſſed by the *preſent:* as, I *may be* to-morrow.

82. The *ſubjunctive* Form of this Verb is thus diſtinguiſhed;

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. Though I be, though thou be, though he be. *Plu.* Though we be, though ye be, though they be.

Imperfect Tenſe.

Sing. Though I were, though thou wert, though he were. *Plu.* Though we were, though ye were, though they were.

INFINITIVE MODE.

83. *Preſent*, to be; *Perfect*, to have been; *Future*, about to be.

84. When the *Termination* of the *preter* Tenſe is not formed by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the *firſt Perſon* of the *preſent* Tenſe *ſingular*, the Verb may be called *irregular*; but that *Irregularity* being diſcovered and obſerved in the *preter* Tenſes, the Verb is declined, in *all other Reſpects*, as the *regular* Verb.

85. The

85. The moſt *common Irregularity* is when the *d* or *ed*, for better Sound's Sake, is changed into *t*; and this is, for the moſt Part, the Caſe, when the Verb itſelf ends in *f*, *p*, and *x*: as, *puft*, *wrapt*, and *mixt*; for *puffed*, *wrapped*, and *mixed*, &c.

NOTE. The *ſame Irregularity*, or Contraction, frequently occurs in Verbs of other *Terminations*. For ſome *different Irregularities* we refer to the following Head of *Participles*.

Of a PARTICIPLE *.

86. A *Participle* is *derived* of a *Verb*, and *partakes* of the Nature both of the *Verb* and the *Adjective*.

87. There

* From *participo*, to partake.

NOTE 86. The *Participle*, ſo far as it expreſſes the *Circumſtance* of the Noun to which it is joined by the neuter Verb, has the *Nature* of an *Adjective*: But, as implying the *Action* of ſome *Agent* it has the *Nature* of the *Verb*.

87. There are *two Participles*, pertaining to moſt Verbs, the *active* which *always*

The *Paſſive* Participle ſeems to have been invented more fully to expreſs that *Influence* or *Dependence* which the *Agent* and *Object* of a Verb have on each other: as, "*John* loves "*Elizabeth*; or, *Elizabeth* is *loved* by *John*. "The *King* wrote the *Letter*; or, the *Letter* "was *written* by the *King*."

Here *loved*, and *written*, ſo far as they expreſs the *Circumſtances* of the Nouns to which they are joined by the neuter Verb, *may be conſidered as Adjectives*; but in another View, as they imply the *Action* or *Force* of ſome *Agent* or *compulſive* Cauſe, *they may be conſidered as Verbs*.

Hence it is that *Verbs intranſitive*, which have no Object, can have no *paſſive* Participle; ſome of them have a *participial* Form joined to the neuter Verb: as, "The Man is *fallen*. "The Sun is *riſen*." But as *fallen* and *riſen*, have no Reference to any Agent or compulſive Cauſe different from the Subject of the Verb, ſo they cannot with any Propriety be denominated *paſſive* Participles: And, notwithſtanding their Form, they differ very little, if any Thing, from common Adjectives.

The

always ends in *ing*, and the *paſſive*, which for the *moſt* Part ends in *ed*: as, from the Verb call, are derived the Participles *calling*, and *called*. In the Formation of the Participles, if the Verb ends in *e*, the *e* is *omitted*: as, love, *loving*, *loved*. If it ends in a *ſingle Conſonant* preceded by a *ſingle Vowel* bearing the Accent, that *Conſonant* is *doubled*: as, commit, *committing*, *committed*.

The ſame Thing may be obſerved of the *active* Participle: as, "The Maſter is *writing*, "the Horſe is *trotting*." Here the Participle implies both the Circumſtance and the Action of the Noun to which it is joined by the neuter Verb, and therefore has the Property of a Participle. But if we uſe the ſame Word in a merely deſcriptive Senſe, as, "The *writing* "Maſter; the *trotting* Horſe." It loſes the Property of a Participle and becomes a *mere Adjective*.

88. The *paſſive Participle* is, for the *moſt* Part, the *ſame* with the *preter*, or *paſt Tenſe* of the Verb; but in *both* theſe there are *many Irregularities*; the Chief of which may be gathered from the following Catalogue.

Preſent.	*Preter*	*Parti.*
Bake	baked	baked, baken
Begin	began	begun
Bear	bore	borne
	bare	born
Beat	beat	beaten
Behold	beheld	beheld
		beholden
Bend	bended, bent	bent (reſt
Bereave	bereft	bereaved, be-
Beſeech	beſought	beſought
Bid	bid	bidden
Bind	bound	bound
Bite	bit	bitten
Bleed	bled	bled, blooded
Blow	blowed	blowed
	blew	blown
Break	broke, brake	broken
Breed	bred	bred
Bring	brought	brought

Build

Preſent	*Preter*	*Parti.*
Build	built	builded, built
Buy	bought	bought
Catch	caught	catched
Chide	chid, chidden	chid (catcht
Chooſe	choſe	choſen
Cleave	clove, clave	cloven, cleft
Clothe	clad	clothed, clad
Creep	creeped, crept	creeped, crept
Dig	digged, dug	dug
Do	did	done
Draw	drew	drawn
Dream	dreamed	dreamed
	dreamt	dreamt
Drink	drank	drunk
Drive	drove	driven
Eat	eat	eaten
Feed	fed	fed
Feel	felt	felt
Find	found	found
Fling	flung	flung
Forſake	forſook	forſaken
Freight	freighted	fraught
Freeze	froze	frozen
Get	got, gat	gotten
Geld	gelt	gelded
Gild	gilt	gilt
Gird	girded, girt	girded, girt

Give

Preſent	*Preter.*	*Parti.*
Give	gave	given
Grave	graved	graved, graven
Grind	ground	ground
Hang	hanged, hung	hanged
Have	had	had
Heave	heaved, hove	heaved, hoven
Help	helped	helped, holpen
Hew	hewed	hewn
Hide	hid	hidden
Hold	held	holden, held
Keep	kept	kept
Know	knew	known
Lade	laded	laden
Lay	laid	laid
Lead	led	led
Leap	leaped, leapt	leaped, leapt
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent
Load	loaded	loaded, loaden
Loſe	loſt	loſt
Make	made	made
Meet	met	met
Mow	mowed	mowed, mown.
Rend	rent	rent
Ride	rid, rode	ridden
Ring	rang	rung
Rive	rived	riven

Preſent	*Preter*	*Parti.*
Rot	rotted	rotten
Run	ran	run
Say	ſaid	ſaid
Saw	ſawed	ſawn
See	ſaw	ſeen
Seek	ſought	ſought
Seeth	ſod	ſodden
Sell	ſold	ſold
Send	ſent	ſent
Shake	ſhook	ſhaken
Shave	ſhaved	ſhaved, ſhaven
Shear	ſhore	ſhorn
Shew	ſhewed	ſhown
Shoe	ſhod	ſhod
Shoot	ſhot	ſhot
Shrive	ſhrove	ſhriven
Sing	ſang	ſung
Sink	ſank	ſunk
Sit	ſate	ſat, ſitten
Slay	ſlew	ſlain
Sling	ſlung, ſlang	ſlung
Smite	ſmote	ſmitten
Sow	ſowed	ſown
Speak	ſpoke	ſpoken
Speed	ſped	ſped
Spell	ſpelt	ſpelt
Spend	ſpent	ſpent

Preſent	*Preter*	*Parti.*
Spill	ſpilled, ſpilt	ſpilled, ſpilt
Spin	ſpun, ſpan	ſpun
Spring	ſprang	ſprung
Sting	ſtung, ſtang	ſtung
Steal	ſtole	ſtolen
Stick	ſtuck	ſtuck
Stride	ſtrode	ſtridden
Strike	ſtruck	ſtruck
String	ſtrang	ſtrung
Sweep	ſwept	ſwept
Swear	ſwore	ſworn
Sweat	ſwet	ſwet-ted
Swell	ſwelled	ſwoln
Swim	ſwum, ſwam	ſwum
Take	took	taken
Teach	taught	taught
Tear	tore	torn
Tell	told	told
Throw	threw	thrown
Think	thought	thought
Tread	trod	trodden
Wear	wore	worn
Weave	wove	woven
Win	won	won
Wind	wound	wound
Work	wrought	wrought
Wring	wrung	wrung
Write	wrote	written

89. The *following* are *intranſitive* Verbs, and have, properly ſpeaking, no *paſſive* Participle.

Preſent	*Preter.*	*Parti. Form.*
Abide	abode	
Ariſe	aroſe	ariſen
Awake	awaked, awoke	awake
Cleave	cleaved, clave	cleaved
Cling	clang, clung	clung
Come	came	came
Creep	creeped, crept	crept
Crow	crew	crowed
Deal	dealt	dealt
Dare	durſt	
Die	died	dead
Dwell	dwelt	dwelt
Fall	fell	fallen
Feed	fed	fed
Flee	fled	fled
Fly	flew	flown
Go	went	gone
Grow	grew	grown
Hang	hung	hung
Leap	leaped, leapt	leaped
Lie	lay	
Riſe	roſe	riſen
Rot	rotted	rotten

Preſent	*Preter*	*Parti.*
Spill	ſpilled, ſpilt	ſpilled, ſpilt
Spin	ſpun, ſpan	ſpun
Spring	ſprang	ſprung
Sting	ſtung, ſtang	ſtung
Steal	ſtole	ſtolen
Stick	ſtuck	ſtuck
Stride	ſtrode	ſtridden
Strike	ſtruck	ſtruck
String	ſtrang	ſtrung
Sweep	ſwept	ſwept
Swear	ſwore	ſworn
Sweat	ſwet	ſwet-ted
Swell	ſwelled	ſwoln
Swim	ſwum, ſwam	ſwum
Take	took	taken
Teach	taught	taught
Tear	tore	torn
Tell	told	told
Throw	threw	thrown
Think	thought	thought
Tread	trod	trodden
Wear	wore	worn
Weave	wove	woven
Win	won	won
Wind	wound	wound
Work	wrought	wrought
Wring	wrung	wrung
Write	wrote	written

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Abide	abode	
Ariſe	aroſe	ariſen
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Crow	crew	crowed
Deal	dealt	dealt
Dare	durſt	
Die	died	dead
Dwell	dwelt	dwelt
Fall	fell	fallen
Feed	fed	fed
Flee	fled	fled
Fly	flew	flown
Go	went	gone
Grow	grew	grown
Hang	hung	hung
Leap	leaped, leapt	leaped
Lie	lay	
Riſe	roſe	riſen
Rot	rotted	rotten

Run

Preſ.	*Pret.*	*Parti. Form.*
Run	ran	run
Shine	ſhone	ſhined
Sink	ſank	ſunk
Shrink	ſhrank	ſhrunk
Sleep	ſlept	ſlept
Slide	ſlid	ſlidden
Slink	ſlank	ſlunk
Speed	ſped	ſped
Spit	ſpat	ſpitten
Stand	ſtood	ſtood
Stick	ſtuck	ſtuck
Stink	ſtank	ſtunk
Swing	ſwang	ſwung
Thrive	throve	thriven
Weep	wept	wept

NOTE, There are a few compound irregular Verbs, ſuch as *befall*, *beſpeak*, &c. Which, as they follow the ſimple Form, it was not thought neceſſary to inſert in this Catalogue.

90. There are a *few Verbs* ending in *t*, and *d*, that are the *ſame* in the *preſent*, *preter* Tenſes, and *paſſive* Participle: as, burſt, caſt, coſt, cut, hit, hurt, knit, let, put, read, rent, rid, ſet, ſhed, ſhred, ſhut, ſlit, ſplit, ſpread, thruſt.

91. Here

91. Here it may be obſerved, that there are *two Ways* of expreſſing the *perfect*, and *pluperfect* Tenſes in *moſt irregular* Verbs: as, I *have wrote*, or *have written*, &c. I *had wrote*, or *had written*, &c.

NOTE 91. In theſe Inſtances *written*, is, I think, a real Verb, but for Diſtinction's Sake we call it the *participial Form*; and in all irregular Verbs it was *heretofore*, and, in ſome of them, it is *ſtill* the *only* Form made uſe of in the *preter* Tenſes.

Of an ADVERB *.

92. AN *Adverb* is a Part of Speech *joined* to a *Verb*, an *Adjective*, a *Participle*, and ſometimes to another *Adverb*, to expreſs the *Quality*, or *Circumſtance* of it: as, He reads *well*, a *truly* good Man, he is *ſecretly* plotting, he writes *very correctly*.

* From *ad*, to, and *Verbum*, a Verb.

93. *Some* Adverbs admit of *Compariſon:* as *often*, *oftener*, *oſteneſt*; *ſoon*, *ſooner*, *ſooneſt*; and many of them are compared by the other Adverbs, *much*, *more*, *moſt*, &c.

NOTE, Adverbs have Relation to *Time:* as, *now*, *then*, *lately*, &c. to *Place:* as *here*, *there*, &c. to *Number:* as, *once*, *twice*, &c.

Of a CONJUNCTION *.

94. A *Conjunction* is a Part of Speech that *joins* Words or Sentences *together:* as, *albeit*, *although*, *altho'*, *and*, *becauſe*, *but*, *either*, *elſe*, *however*, *if*, *namely*, *neither*, *nor*, *though*, *tho'*, *therefore*, *thereupon*, *unleſs*, *whereas*, *whereupon*, *whether*, *yet*.

The foregoing are *always Conjunctions:* But theſe ſix following are *ſometimes Adverbs*; *alſo*, *as*, *otherwiſe*, *ſince*, *likewiſe*, *then*. *Except*, and *ſave*, are *ſometimes Verbs*; *for*, *ſometimes* a *Prepoſition*; and *that*, *ſometimes* a *Pronoun*.

* From *con*, with, and *jungo*, to join.

Of

Of a PREPOSITION *.

95. A *Prepoſition* is a Word *ſet before Nouns*, or *Pronouns* to expreſs the *Relations* of Perſons, Places, or Things to each other: as, He came *to*, and ſtood *before* the City.

Prepoſitions uſed in this Senſe are ſuch as follow. *About*, *above*, *after*, *againſt*, *among*, *amongſt*, *at*, *before*, *behind*, *below*, *beneath*, *between*, *beyond*, *by*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *of*, *off*, *on*, *upon*, *over*, *through*, *to*, *unto*, *than*, *towards*, *under*, *with*, *within*, *without*.

Of an INTERJECTION †.

96. AN *Interjection* is a Word that expreſſes any *ſudden Motion* of the Mind, *tranſported* with the Senſation of Pleaſure or Pain: as, *O! Oh! Alas! Lo!*

* From *præ*, before, and *pono*, to place.
† From *inter*, between, and *jacio*, to throw.

SYNTAX*.

SYNTAX ſhews the *Agreement*, and *right Diſpoſition* of Words in a Sentence.

97. The Articles, *a*, and *an*, are uſed *only* before Nouns of the *ſingular* Number; *an*, before a Word that begins with a *Vowel*; *a*, before a Word that begins with a *Conſonant*; *an*, or *a*, before a Word, that begins with *h*: as, "*A* Chriſtian, *an* Infidel, "*an* Heathen, or *a* Heathen." But if the *h* be not *ſounded*, then the Article, *an*, is *only* uſed: as, "*An* Hour, *an* "Herb."

* From *Syntaxis*, a Joining.

98. *A*

98. *A* and *an* are *indefinite:* as, "*A* Man, *a* Houſe." *i. e.* any Man, any Houſe, without Diſtinction. But *the* is *definite:* as, "*The* Man, *the* Houſe." *i. e.* ſome one Man, ſome one Houſe in particular.

99. *The* is likewiſe uſed to diſtinguiſh two or more Perſons or Things mentioned before: as, "*The* Men," (not the Women.) "*The* Lords," (as diſtinguiſhed from the Commons.)

100. When *two* Nouns come together with the Prepoſition *of* between them, denoting *Poſſeſſion*, the *Latter* may be made the *genitive* Caſe, and ſet *before* the other: as, "The Propertys "*of* the Men." The *Mens* Property.

101. The *Adjective* is uſually ſet *before* its *Subſtantive:* as, "The *ſecond* "Year, a *good* Man." But frequently,

NOTE 100. Nouns of the *plural* Number that end in *s*, will not *very properly admit* the genitive Caſe.

for

for better Sound's Sake, eſpecially in Poetry, the Adjective comes *after* its Subſtantive: as,

"The genuine Cauſe of every Deed
"*divine.*"

102. When *Thing*, or *Things*, is Subſtantive to an Adjective, the Word *Thing*, or *Things*, is elegantly omitted, and the Adjective is put *abſolutely*, or *without* its Subſtantive: as, "Who "will ſhew us any *Good?*" for, "Who "will ſhew us any *good Thing.*"

In many other Caſes, the Adjective is put *abſolutely*, eſpecially when the Noun has been mentioned before, and is eaſily underſtood, though not expreſſed.

103. In forming the Degrees of Compariſon, the Adverbs, *more*, *moſt*, *leſs*, *leaſt*, &c. are *only* uſed before the Adjective when the Terminations *er*, and *eſt* are omitted: as, "*More* full, *leſs* "beautiful."

104. For better Sound's Sake moſt Adjectives ending in *ive*, *all*, *full*, *able*, *ing*, *ous*, *iſh*, *cut*, *ſome*, *ible*, and ſome others, muſt be compared by the Adverbs, *more*, *moſt*, *leſs*, *leaſt*, &c. as, penſive, *more* penſive; ſubſtantial, *more* ſubſtantial.

105. The *Pronouns* muſt *always agree* with the *Nouns* for which they *ſtand*, or to which they *refer* in *Number*, *Perſon*, and *Gender*: as, "The *Sun* ſhines "and *his* Race is appointed to *him*: "The *Moon* appears, and *ſhe* ſhines "with Light, but not *her* own: The "*Sea* ſwells, *it* roars, and what can "repel *its* Force."

106. The *neuter* Pronoun, by an Idiom peculiar to the Engliſh Language, is frequently joined in explanatory Sentences, with a Noun or Pronoun of the *maſculine*

NOTE 104. Adjectives of more than one Syllable generally come under this Rule.

NOTE 105. Though this ſeems to be an indefinite uſe of the *neuter* Pronoun as expreſſive of

maſculine or *feminine Gender:* as, "*It* "is I. *It* was the *Man* that did it."

107. Where two or more Nouns or Pronouns of the *ſingular* Number are joined together in a Sentence, the Pronoun which refers to them muſt be in the *plural* Number: as, "The *King* "and the *Queen* had put on *their* "Robes."

108. When two or more Nouns or Pronouns, of *different Perſons*, are joined in a Sentence, the Pronoun which refers to them muſt agree with the *firſt Perſon* in Preference to the *ſecond*, and with the *ſecond* in Preference to the *third*: as, "*Thou* and thy *Father* are "both in the ſame Fault, and *ye* ought "to confeſs it. The *Captain* and *I* "fought on the ſame Ground, *we* di-"vided the Spoil and ſhared it between "*us.*"

of ſome Cauſe or Subject of Enquiry without any Reſpect to *Perſon* or *Gender*, yet in ſtrict Propriety, it cannot be ſo uſed with a Noun of the *plural* Number: For Inſtance, "*It* was *they* "that did it." (An Impropriety.)

109. The

109. The *genitive* Caſe of a Pronoun is *always* uſed when joined to a Noun to denote *Property* or *Poſſeſſion:* as, "*My* Head and *thy* Hand." The Head *of me* and the Hand *of thee* are inelegant Expreſſions.

110. The *genitive* Caſes of the Pronouns, viz. *my*, *thy*, &c. are uſed when joined with Nouns; but *mine*, *thine*, &c. when put abſolutely or without their Nouns: as, "It is my Book," or omitting the Noun, "It is *mine*."

The ſame Thing may be obſerved of *other* and *others*, in the *plural* Number: as, "The Property of *other* Men;" or, without the Noun, "The Property of "*others*."

111. The *pronominal Adjectives* are *only* uſed in the *genitive* Caſe when put *abſolutely:* as, "I will not do it for *tens* "ſake."

112. *Mine*, and *thine*, are frequently put for *my* and *thy*, before a Word that begins

begins with a *Vowel:* as, "*Mine* Eye "for *my* Eye."

113. When *two Perſons*, or *Things*, are ſpoken of in a Sentence, and there is Occaſion to mention them over again, for the Sake of Diſtinction, *that* is uſed when it refers to the *former*, and *this* when it refers to the *latter:* as,

"*Self-love*, the Spring of Motion, acts the Soul;
"*Reaſon's comparing Ballance* rules the whole:
"Man but for *that* no Action could attend,
"And but for *this* were active to no End."

114. The Relative, *who*, or *whom*, is uſed when it refers to *Perſons*; *which*, when it refers to *Things:* as, "I am "bound to reſpect a *Man*, *who*, has

NOTE 112. *Thou* is uſed to denote the *greateſt Reſpect:* as, "O *thou* moſt high!" And likewiſe to denote the *greateſt Contempt:* as, "*Thou* "worthleſs Fellow."

"done

" done me a Favour; though he be " chargeable with *Vices, which* I hate."

115. *That* refers both to *Perſons* and *Things:* as, " The *Man that* I reſpect; " the *Thing that* I want, is not here."

116. *Who, what,* and *which,* are uſed in aſking Queſtions: *Who,* when we enquire for a Man's Name: as, " *Who* is that Man?" *What,* when we would know his Occupation, *&c.* as, " *What* is that Man?" *Which,* when we want to diſtinguiſh one of two or more Perſons or Things: as, " *Which* " of the Men; *which* of the Roads will " you chooſe?"

117. The *Verb agrees* with its *Noun,* or *Pronoun,* i. e. with its *Agent,* or *Subject,* in *Number* and *Perſon:* as, " The " Boys *write,* I *love,* He, who *reads.*"

NOTE 117. This *Agent,* or *Subject,* is *always* found by aſking the Queſtion *who,* or *what,* on the Verb; as, *Who* write? The Anſwer to the Queſtion is, *Boys,* which Word is the *Agent* of the Verb, *write.*

118. In

118. In the complaiſant Stile, it is common to uſe *you*, inſtead of *thou*, when we ſpeak to *one Perſon only*; and, in that Caſe, it has a *plural* Verb join'd with it: as, "You *are* my Brother."

119. A Noun of *Multitude*, of the *ſingular* Number, may have a Verb either *ſingular*, or *plural:* as, "The "People *is* mad," or, "The People "*are* mad." The latter ſeems to be *more elegant.*

120. When *two* Nouns, or Pronouns, are connected together in a Sentence, as *joint Agents*, or *Subjects*, they muſt have a *plural* Verb, though they ſhould be both of the *ſingular* Number: as, "The Man and his Wife *are* "happy."

121. When the *neuter* Verb ſtands between *two* Nouns, or Pronouns, one of the *ſingular*, and the other of the *plural* Number, it may *beſt agree* with that which *immediately goes before* it: as, "All Things *were* Sea. The whole "Sum *is* twenty-four Pounds."

122. Some-

122. Sometimes a Sentence, or an Infinitive, is the Subject of a Verb, in which Caſe, the Verb muſt be put in the *ſingular* Number and *third* Perſon: as, "To ſee the Sun *is* pleaſant."

123. The Pronouns, *I*, *We*, *Thou*, *Ye*, *He*, *She*, *They*, and *Who*, being the nominative Caſe, are *always* uſed when they ſtand as the *Agent* of an *active*, or the *Subject* of the *neuter* Verb: as, "*I* ſee, *He* loves, *We* are, *They* "are."

124. The *Agent*, or *Subject*, is moſt commonly *ſet immediately before* the *Verb*, or the *Sign* of the Verb: as, "The "*Man* lives: The *City* has ſtood a "thouſand Years:" But in the *imperative* Mode it is *ſet after the Verb:* as, "Love *thou*; Be *thou* happy:" In like Manner, when a *Queſtion is aſked*, it is *ſet after the* Verb, or *between* the Sign and the Verb: as, "Are *you* there? "Doth the *King live?*"

125. The *accuſative* Caſe of a Pronoun is *always* uſed when it *receives* the

Force or *Impreſſion* of the *active* Verb, or the *active* Participle: as, "He calls "*me*; She is beating *them*."

126. When the *Agent* and *Object* of a Verb are not diſtinguiſhed (as in Nouns) by *different* Caſes, the *Agent* is *always* ſet *before*, and the *Object after* the Verb, this being the natural Order and neceſſary to determine the Senſe: as, "*Alexander* conquered *Darius*," If *Darius* had been the Conqueror, 'tis plain the Order of the Nouns muſt have been inverted.

127. The *accuſative* Caſe of a Pronoun is *always ſet after Prepoſitions:* as, "To *me*, for *them*," &c.

128. After Verbs of *ſhewing*, *giving*, &c. the Prepoſition, *to*, is elegantly *omitted* before the Pronoun, which notwithſtanding *muſt* be in the *Accuſative:* as, "I give him the Book;" for, "I "give *to* him the Book."

129. The *Interjections*, *O*, *Oh*, and *Ah*, require the *accuſative* Caſe of a Pro-

Pronoun in the *firſt* Perſon: as, O "*me*, Oh *me*, Ah *me*." But the *nominative* in the *ſecond:* as, "O *thou*, "O *ye*."

130. *Than* is *only* uſed in *Compariſon*, and takes the *ſame* Caſe *after* that goes *before* it: as, "*He* is greater *than I*; "She loves *him* better *than me*."

131. The *Noun*, or *Pronoun*, which *receives* the *Force* of the active Verb, is moſt commonly *ſet after the* Verb: as, "I love the *Man*." But the *Relative*, *whom*, is *always ſet before* the Verb: as, "The Man, *whom* I love, is abſent."

132. The *auxiliary* Signs, *do*, and *did*, and their Inflexions, *doſt*, *doth*, or *does*, and *didſt*, ought to be uſed *only* for the Sake of *Emphaſis:* as, "I *do* "love; he doth love."

133. *Shall* is uſed in the *firſt* Perſon *barely* to expreſs the future Action or Event: as, I *ſhall* do it:" But, in the *ſecond* and *third* it *promiſes*, or *commands:* as, "You *ſhall* do it." On the

contrary, *will*, in the *ſecond and third* Perſons, *barely* expreſſes the future Action, or Event: as, "You *will* do it:" But, in the *firſt*, it *promiſes*, or *threatens*: as, "I *will* do it."

134. The Terminations, *eth*, *ed*, and the *participial Form* of the Verb are uſed in the *grave* and *formal*; but *s*, *'d*, and the Form of the *paſt Tenſe*, in the *free* and *familiar* Style: as, (gravely) "He *hath loved*. The Man *hath ſpoken* "and ſtill *ſpeaketh*." (familiarly) "He "*has loved*. The Man *has ſpoke* and "ſtill *ſpeaks*."

135. The *paſſive Participle*, and not the *paſt Tenſe*, ſhould be always uſed when *joined* in a Sentence with the *neuter Verb*; as, "It *was written* (not it) "was *wrote*) in Hebrew."

136. *That Form* of the Tenſes in Verbs, which is diſtinguiſhed by the *active Participle*, is uſed with ſtrict Propriety, when we would expreſs the *Continuance* of an Action: as, "I *have been* "*wri-*

" *writing* a long Time. I *ſhall* be " *writing* all the Week."

137. The *Adverb* is *always* placed *immediately before the Adjective*; but *moſt frequently after* the Verb: as, " A *very* " pious Man prays *frequently*."

138. The Conjunctions, *if*, *though*, *except*, &c. implying a *manifeſt Doubt* or *Uncertainty*, require the *ſubjunctive* Form of the Verb: as, " Tho' he *ſlay* me, " yet will I truſt in him. I will not " let thee go except thou *bleſs* me. Kiſs " the Son leſt he *be* angry. If he but " *ſpeak* the Word. See thou *do* it not."

139. The Prepoſition *to*, is *always* uſed *before* Nouns of *Place*, after Verbs and Participles of *Motion:* as, " I went " *to London*; I am going *to* Town, *&c.*" But the Prepoſition, *at*, is *always* uſed when it *follows* the *neuter* Verb in the ſame Caſe: as, " I have been *at London*;

NOTE 138. This Form ſeems to be elliptical, and may be thus reſolv'd. " Tho', he *ſhould* " ſlay me, Leſt he *ſhould* be angry. See thou " *muſt* do it not."

"I am *at* the Place appointed." We likewiſe ſay, "He touch'd *at* any Place; "He arriv'd, He lives *at*," &c.

140. The Prepoſition, *in*, is ſet before *Countries*, *Cities* and *large* Towns, eſpecially if they are in the *ſame* Nation: as, "He lives *in London*, *in France*," &c. *At* is ſet before *Villages*, *ſingle* Houſes, and *Cities*, if they are in *diſtant* Countries: as, "He lives *at Hackney*," &c.

No *exact* Rules can be given for the placing of *all* Words in a Sentence: The *eaſy Flow*, and the *Perſpicuity* of the Expreſſion, are the *two Things* that ought to be *chiefly* regarded.

APPENDIX.

THE DECLENSION OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

TO WRITE.

Preſent	*Preter*	*Parti.*
WRITE	Wrote	Written

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I wrote or did write, thou wroteſt or didſt write, he wrote or did write. *Plu.* We wrote or did write, ye wrote or did write, they wrote or did write

Perfect

Perfect Tenſe.

Sing. I have wrote or have written, thou haſt wrote or haſt written, he hath or has wrote, or hath or has written. *Plu.* We have wrote or have written, ye have wrote or have written, they have wrote or have written.

Pluperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I had wrote or had written, thou hadſt wrote or hadſt written, he had wrote or had written. *Plu.* We had wrote or had written, ye had wrote or had written, they had wrote or had written.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tenſe.

To have wrote or to have written.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect and pluperfect Tenſes.

Sing. I might have wrote or written, thou mighteſt have wrote or written, he

he might have wrote or written. *Plu.* We might have wrote or written, ye might have wrote or written, they might have wrote or written.

The other Modes and Tenſes follow the regular Form.

TO SEE.

Preſent	*Preter*	*Parti.*
See	Saw	Seen

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I ſaw or did ſee, thou ſaweſt or didſt ſee, he ſaw or did ſee. *Plu.* We ſaw or did ſee, ye ſaw or did ſee, they ſaw or did ſee.

Perfect Tenſe.

Sing. I have ſeen, thou haſt ſeen, he hath or has ſeen. *Plu.* We have ſeen, ye have ſeen, they have ſeen.

POTEN-

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect and pluperfect Tenſes.

Sing. I might have ſeen, thou mighteſt have ſeen, he might have ſeen. *Plu.* We might have ſeen, ye might have ſeen, they might have ſeen.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tenſe.

To have ſeen.

This is one of thoſe Verbs in which the perfect Tenſes muſt be expreſſed by the *participial* Form: And which, I think, is always the Caſe when that Form conſiſts but of one Syllable.

TO GO.

Preſ.	*Pret.*	*Parti. Form.*
Go	Went	Gone.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I went or did go, thou wenteſt or didſt go, he went or did go. *Plu.* We went or did go, ye went or did go, they went or did go.

Perfect Tenſe.

Sing. I have gone, thou haſt gone, he hath or has gone. *Plu.* We have gone, ye have gone, they have gone.

Pluperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I had gone, thou hadſt gone, he had gone. *Plu.* We had gone, ye had gone, they had gone.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect Tenſe.

Sing. I might have gone, thou mighteſt have gone, he might have gone. *Plu.* We might have gone, ye might have gone, they might have gone.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tenſe.

To have gone.

The *participial Form* of this Verb is often joined to the Neuter Verb, when it refers to the mere Circumſtance or Event of Going; as, "He *is* juſt "*gone:* He has *been gone* ſome time." The ſame Thing may be obſerved of the Verb, to *come*.

TO SHINE.

Preſent	*Preter.*	*Parti. Form.*
Shine	Shone	Shined.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I ſhone or did ſhine, thou didſt ſhine, he ſhone or did ſhine. *Plu.* We ſhone or did ſhine, ye ſhone or did ſhine, they ſhone or did ſhine.

Perfect

Perfect Tenſe.

Sing. I have ſhone or have ſhined, thou haſt ſhone or haſt ſhined, he hath or has ſhone or hrth or has ſhined. *Plu.* We have ſhone or have ſhined, ye have ſhone or have ſhined, they have ſhone or have ſhined.

Pluperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I had ſhone or had ſhined, thou hadſt ſhone or hadſt ſhined, he had ſhone or had ſhined. *Plu.* We had ſhone or had ſhined, ye had ſhone or had ſhined, they had ſhone or had ſhined.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect Tenſe.

Sing. I might have ſhone or ſhined, thou mighteſt have ſhone or ſhined, he might have ſhone or ſhined. *Plu.* We might have ſhined, *&c.*

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tenſe.

To have ſhone or to have ſhined.

Though this Verb has, properly ſpeaking, no *paſſive* Participle, yet it has a *participial* Form as above, which is uſed in the perfect Tenſes, and in this it agrees with other Verbs of the ſame Claſs.

TO LET.

(Signifying to permit or ſuffer.

Preſent	*Preter*
Let	Let

INDICATIVE MODE.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. I let, thou letteſt, he letteth or lets. *Plu.* We let, ye let, they let.

Imperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I did let, thou didſt let, he did let. *Plu.* We did let, ye did let, they did let.

Perfect Tenſe.

Sing. I have let, thou haſt let, he hath or has let. *Plu.* We have let, ye have let, they have let.

Plu.

Pluperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I had let, thou hadſt let, he had let. *Plu.* We had let, ye had let, they had let.

Future Tenſe.

Sing. I will let, thou wilt let, he will let. *Plu.* We will let, ye will let, they will let.

Imperative Mode.

Sing. Let, or do thou let. *Plu.* Let, or do ye let.

Potential Mode.

Preſent and future Tenſes.

Sing. I may let, thou mayeſt let, he may let. *Plu.* We may let, ye may let, they may let.

Perfect Tenſes.

Sing. I might have let, thou mighteſt have let, he might have let. *Plu.* We

might have let, ye might have let, they might have let.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Pref. To let. *Pret.* To have let. *Fut.* About to let.

This ſhews that *Let* is not a Sign of the imperative Mode, but a real Verb, occaſionally uſed in all Modes and Tenſes, joined to ſome other Verb in the infinitive Mode, either expreſſed or underſtood: as, "You will *let* me do it, "I might have *let* him go."

Let, ſignifying to *let down*, *&c.* may have a *paſſive* Participle: as, "I was *let* "down in a Baſket."

TO DARE.
(Signifying to venture.)

Preſent.	*Preter.*
Dare	Durſt.

INDI-

INDICATIVE MODE.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. I dare, thou dareſt, he dareth or dares. *Plu.* We dare, ye dare, they dare.

Imperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I durſt, thou durſt, he durſt. *Plu.* We durſt, ye durſt, they durſt, or did dare.

Perfect and pluperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I durſt have, thou durſt have, he durſt have. *Plu.* We durſt have, ye durſt have, they durſt have.

Future Tenſe.

Sing. I will dare, thou wilt dare, he will dare. *Plu.* We will dare, ye will dare, they will dare.

Imperatively.

Dare to do it.

Interrogatively.

Dare you do it?

The Verb, *Ought*, is only uſed in the Indicative.

Preſent and future Tenſes.

Sing. I ought, thou oughteſt, he ought. *Plu.* We ought, ye ought, they ought.

Preter Tenſe.

Sing. I ought to have, thou oughteſt to have, he ought to have. *Plu.* We ought to have, ye ought to have, they ought to have.

Theſe two laſt defective Verbs are uſed only as above, and always joined to another Verb, expreſſed or underſtood in the infinitive Mode; as, "I *durſt* "have done it. I *dare* ſay. Some "would even *dare* to die. I *ought* to "love you. I *ought* to have gone "thither."

DARE (to provoke) is regular.

WOT (to know) and QUOTH (to ſay) are very defective.

INDI-

INDICATIVE MODE.

Preſent Tenſe.

I wot	He wotteth.
They wot	Wot ye?

Preter Tenſe.

I wiſt	He wiſt,
They wiſt	Wiſt ye?
Quoth I	Quoth he.

Theſe two laſt Verbs are ſeldom uſed by late Writers.

An Eaſy

PRAXIS on Gen. xlv. 1. &c.

Verſe 1.

THEN	an Adverb
Joſeph	a Subſtantive
could	a Sign of the potential Mode
not	an Adverb
refrain	a Verb
himſelf	a Pronoun
before	a Prepoſition
all	an Adjective
them	a Pronoun
that	a Pronoun
ſtood	a Verb
by	a Prepoſition
him	a Pronoun
and	a Conjunction
he	a Pronoun
cried	a Verb
cauſe	a Verb

every

every	an Adjective
man	a Substantive
to	a Sign of the infinitive Mode
go	a Verb
out	an Adverb
from	a Preposition
me	a Pronoun
and	a Conjunction
there	an Adverb
stood	a Verb
no	an Adjective
man	a Substantive
with	a Preposition
him	a Pronoun
while	an Adverb
Joseph	a Substantive
made	a Verb
himself	a Pronoun
known	a Participle
unto	a Preposition
his	a Pronoun
brethren	a Substantive

Verse 2.

And	a Conjunction
he	a Pronoun

wept

wept	a Verb
aloud	an Adverb
and	a Conjunction
the	an Article
Egyptians	a Subſtantive
and	a Conjunction
the	an Article
houſe	a Subſtantive
of	a Prepoſition
Pharaoh	a Subſtantive
heard	a Verb

Verſe 3.

And	a Conjunction
Joſeph	a Subſtantive
ſaid	a Verb
unto	a Prepoſition
his	a Pronoun
brethren	a Subſtantive
I	a Pronoun
am	a Verb
Joſeph	a Subſtantive
doth	a Sign of the preſent Tenſe
my	a Pronoun
father	a Subſtantive
yet	an Adverb

ſive	a Verb
and	a Conjunction
his	a Pronoun
brethren	a Subſtantive
could	a Sign of the potential Mode
not	an Adverb
anſwer	a Verb
him	a Pronoun
for	a Conjunction
they	a Pronoun
were	a Verb
troubled	a Participle
at	a Prepoſition
his	a Pronoun
preſence	a Subſtantive

Verſe 4.

And	a Conjunction
ſaid	a Verb
unto	a Prepoſition
his	a Pronoun
brethren	a Subſtantive
come	a Verb
near	an Adverb
to	a Prepoſition
me	a Pronoun

I	a Pronoun
pray	a Verb
you	a Pronoun
and	a Conjunction
they	a Pronoun
came	a Verb
near	an Adverb
and	a Conjunction
e	a Pronoun
ſaid	a Verb
I	a Pronoun
am	a Verb
Joſeph	a Subſtantive
your	a Pronoun
brother	a Subſtantive
whom	a Pronoun
ye	a Pronoun
ſold	a Verb
into	a Prepoſition
Egypt	a Subſtantive

Verſe 5.

Now	an Adverb
therefore	a Conjunction
be	a Verb
not	an Adverb
grieved	a Participle

nor

nor	an Adverb
angry	an Adjective
with	a Prepoſition
yourſelves	a Pronoun
that	a Conjunction
ye	a Pronoun
ſold	a Verb
me	a Pronoun
hither	an Adverb
for	a Conjunction
God	a Subſtantive
did	a Sign of the imperfect Tenſe
ſend	a Verb
me	a Pronoun
before	a Prepoſition
you	a Pronoun
to	a Sign of the infinitive Mode
preſerve	a Verb
life	a Subſtantive

Verſe 6.

For	a Conjunction
theſe	a Pronoun
two	an Adjective

years	a Subſtantive
have	a Sign of the perfect Tenſe
the	an Article
famine	a Subſtantive
been	a Verb
in	a Prepoſition
the	an Article
land	a Subſtantive
and	a Conjunction
yet	an Adverb
there	an Adverb
are	a Verb
five	an Adjective
years	a Subſtantive
in	a Prepoſition
the	an Article
which	a Pronoun
there	an Adverb
ſhall	a Sign of the future Tenſe
neither	a Conjunction
be	a Verb
earing	a Subſtantive
nor	a Conjunction
harveſt	a Subſtantive

APPLICATION

OF THE

Grammatical Inſtitutes.

For the Uſe of thoſe who may want the Aſſiſtance of a Maſter.

Part of DAVID's Speech to GOLIAH the Philiſtine.

—Thou comeſt—

THOU, *a Pronoun*, 23; *ſing. Number*, 4; *nom. Caſe*, 24; *the Agent of the Verb*, 123; *the ſecond Perſon*, 55. Comeſt, *a Verb*, 29; *irregular*, 89; *indicative Mode*, 33; *preſent Tenſe*, 38; *ſing. Number and ſecond Perſon*, 55; *agreeing with its Agent*,

—to me with a Sword, and with a Spear, and with a Shield; But I come to thee—

Thou, 117. To, *a Prepoſition*, 95; Me, *a Pronoun*, 23; *accuſative Caſe*, 24; *following a Prepoſition*, 127. With, *a Prepoſition*, 95. A, *an Article*, 2; *ſet before a Noun of the ſingular Number and a Word beginning with a Conſonant*, 97. Sword, *a Noun, or Subſtantive*, 3. And, *a Conjunction*, 94. Spear, *and* Shield, *Nouns, ſignifying Things*, 3. But, *a Conjunction*, 94. I, *a Pronoun*, 23; *ſing. Number*, 4; *the nominative Caſe*, 24; *the Agent of a Verb*, 123; *the firſt Perſon*, 54. Come, *a Verb*, 29; *irregular*, 89; *indicative Mode*, 33; *preſent Tenſe*, 38; *firſt Perſon ſing. Number*, 53; *agreeing with its Agent*, I, 117. Thee, *a Pronoun*, 23; *ſing. Number*, 4; *accuſative Caſe*, 24; *following a Prepoſi-*

NOTE. *The ſame Word occurring a ſecond or third Time, &c. is but once explained, except it has a different Conſtruction.*

tion,

—in the Name of the Lord of Hoſts the God of the Armies of Iſrael, whom thou haſt defied. This Day will the Lord deliver—

tion, 127. In, *a Prepoſition*, 95. The, *an Article*, 2. Name, *a Noun*, 3. Of, *a Prepoſition*, 95. Lord, *a Noun, referring to a Perſon*, 3. Hoſts, *a Noun*, 3; *plural Number*, 4; *ſo made by adding* s *ſo the Singular*, 5. God, *a Noun, referring to a Perſon*, 3. Armies, *a Noun*, 3; *plural Number*, 4; *ſo made by adding* es *to the Singular*, 5. Whom, *a Pronoun*, 23; *referring to a Perſon*, 114; *accuſative Caſe*, 24; *receiving the Force of the Verb*, Defied, 125. Haſt, *an Auxiliary Sign, or Adverb denoting the perfect Tenſe*, 50. Defied, *a Verb*, 29; *indicative Mode*, 33; *perfect Tenſe*, 40; *form'd by adding* d, *to the firſt Perſon ſingular*, 44; *ſecond Perſon ſingular Number*, 55; *agreeing with its Agent*, Thou, 117. This, *a Pronoun*, 23. Day, *a Noun*, 3. Will, *a Sign of the future Tenſe*, 52. Deliver, *a Verb*, 29; *indicative Mode*, 33; *future Tenſe*, 42; *ſingular*

—thee into my Hand, and I will take thy Head from thee.—

Number, and third Perſon, 56; *agreeing with its Agent*, Lord, 117. Thee, *a Pronoun*, 23; *accuſative Caſe*, 24; *receiving the Force of the active Verb*, Deliver, 125. Into, *a Prepoſition*, 95. My, *a Pronoun*, 23; *ſingular Number*, 4; *genitive Caſe*, 24, *denoting Poſſeſſion*, 110. Hand, *a Noun ſignifying a Thing*, 3. Take, *a Verb*, 29; *irregular*, 88; *indicative Mode*, 33; *future Tenſe*, 42; *firſt Perſon ſingular*, 54; *agreeing with its Agent*, I, 117. Thy, *a Pronoun*, 23, *denoting Poſſeſſion*, *genitive Caſe*, 110; *ſingular Number*, 4; *joined with a Noun*, 110. Head, *a Noun*, 3. From, *a Prepoſition*, 95. Thee, *a Pronoun*, 23; *accuſative Caſe*, 24; *following a Prepoſition*.

The Concluſion of PRIAM's Speech to ACHILLES, when he begged the Body of his Son HECTOR.

Think of thy Father, and this Face behold!
See him in me, as—

Think, *a Verb*, 29; *irregular*, 88; *imperative Mode*, 34; *preſent Tenſe*, 38; *ſingular Number and ſecond Perſon*, 55; *agreeing with its Agent*, Achilles, *underſtood*, 117. Of, *Prepoſition*, 95. Thy, *Pronoun*, 23, *as before*. Father, *a Noun*, 3. And, *a Conjunction*, 94. This, *a Pronoun*, 23. Face, *a Noun*, 3. Behold, *a Verb*, 29; *irregular* 88; *ſame Mode, Tenſe*, &c. *with* Think. See, *a Verb irregular, ſame as* Behold. Him, *a Pronoun*, 23; *accuſative Caſe*, 24; *receiving the Force of the Verb*, See, 125. In, *a Prepoſition*, 95. Me, *a Pronoun*, 23; *accuſative Caſe*, 24; *coming after a Prepoſition*, 127. As, *an Adverb*,

———helpleſs and as old!
Tho' not ſo wretched: There he yields to me,
The firſt of Men in ſovereign Miſery.
Thus forc'd to kneel,—

Adverb, 92. Wretched, *an Adjective ſignifying the Quality of a Perſon*, 18. There, *an Adverb*, 92. He, *a Pronoun*, 23; *ſingular Number*, 4; *nominative Caſe*, 24; *the Agent of a Verb*, 123. Yields, *a Verb*, 29; *indicative Mode*, 33; *preſent Tenſe*, 38; *third Perſon ſingular, formed by adding* s *to the firſt Perſon ſingular*, 53; *agreeing with its Agent*, Rule 117. To, *a Prepoſition*, 95. Me, *a Pronoun*, 23; *accuſative Caſe*, 24; *following a Prepoſition*, 127. The, *Article*, 2. Firſt, *Adjective*, 18. Of, *Prepoſition*, 95. Men, *a Noun*, 3; *plural Number*, 4; *formed by changing the Vowel*, 8. Sovereign, *an Adjective*, 18; *one that muſt be compared by the Adverbs*, 104. Miſery, *Noun*, 3. Thus, *an Adverb*, 92. Forc'd, *a paſſive Participle from the Verb*, Force, *by adding* d, 87. To, *Sign of the infinitive Mode*, 46. Kneel, *Verb*, 29; *infinitive*

—Thus groveling to embrace
The Scourge and Ruin of my Realm
and Race,
Suppliant my Children's Murderer to
implore,
And kiſs thoſe Hands yet reeking—

tive Mode, 36. Groveling, *an active Participle formed from the Verb*, grovel, *by adding* ing, 87. Embrace, *a Verb*, 29; *infinitive Mode*, 36. Scourge, Ruin, *Nouns*, 3. My, *Pronoun*, 26. *genitive Caſe denoting Poſſeſſion*, 109; *joined to a Noun*, 110. Realm, Race, *Nouns*, 3. Suppliant, *Adjective*, 18; *one that muſt be compared by the Adverbs*, 104. Children's, *Noun*, 3, *genitive Caſe*, 100, *formed by adding* s, *to the nominative*, 17. Murderer, *Noun*, 3. Implore, *Verb*, 29; *infinitive Mode*, 36. Kiſs, *Verb*, 29; *infinitive Mode*, 36; *following the Sign*, To, *underſtood*. Thoſe, *Pronoun*, 23; *plural Number*, 26. Hands, *Noun*, *plural Number*, 3. Yet, *Adverb*, 92. Reeking, *active Participle formed by adding* ing, *to the Verb*,

—With their Gore.

Pope's Homer.

Verb, 87. With, *Prepoſition*, 95. Their, *Pronoun*, 23; *genitive Caſe*, 24; *referring to a Noun of the plural Number*, 105; *joined with a Noun*, 110. Gore, *a Noun ſignifying a Thing*, 3.

Part of Adam's *Speech to* Eve.

Sole Partner and ſole Part of all theſe
Joys!
Dearer thyſelf than all! needs muſt
the Power
That made—

Sole, *Adjective*, 18; *ſet before its Noun*, 101. Partner, *Noun*, 3. And, *Conjunction*, 94. Part, *Noun*, 3. Of, *Preposition*, 95. All, *Adjective*, 18. Theſe, *Pronoun*, 24; *plural Number*, 26. Joys, *Noun*, 3; *plural*, 4; *by adding* s, 5. Dearer, *Adjective*, 18; *comparative Degree*, 19; *formed by adding* er, *to the poſitive*, 20. Thyſelf, *Pronoun*, 26. Than, *Adverb*, 92; *uſed only in Compariſon*, 130. Needs, *Adverb*, 92. Muſt, *Sign of the potential Mode*, 47. The, *Article*, 2. Power, *Noun*, 3. That, *Pronoun*, 23. Made, *Verb*, 29; *irregular*, 84; *indicative Mode*, 33; *perfect Tenſe*, 40;

ſingular

—us, and for us this ample World,
Be infinitely Good.—

MILTON.

ſingular Number and third Perſon, 53; *agreeing with its Agent*, That, 117. Us, *a Pronoun*, 23; *plural Number*, 4; *accuſative Caſe*, 24; *receiving the Force of the Verb*, Made, 125. For, *Prepoſition*, 94. Us, *Pronoun*, 23; *accuſative Caſe*, 24; *following a Prepoſition*, 127. This, *Pronoun*, 23; *ſingular Number*, 26. Ample, *Adjective*, 18; *ſet before its Noun*, 101. World, *Noun*, 3. Be, *Verb neuter*, 30; *potential Mode, following the Sign of that Mode.* Muſt, 35; *ſingular Number, and third Perſon*, 53; *agreeing with its Agent*, Power, 117. Infinitely, *Adverb*, 92; *ſet before its Adjective*, 137. Good, *Adjective*, 18; *peculiar in its Compariſon*, 22.

Part of Adam *and* Eve's *Morning Hymn.*

These are thy glorious Works, Parent of Good!
Almighty! Thine———

These, *Pronoun, plural Number*, 26. Are, *a Verb neuter*, 30; *indicative Mode*, 33; *preſent Tenſe*, 38; *plural Number and third Perſon*, 53; *agreeing with its Subject*, Works, 117. Thy, *Pronoun*, 23; *genitive Caſe*, 24; *referring to a Noun of the ſingular Number*, 105; *joined with a Noun*, 110. Works, *a Noun*, 3; *plural Number*, 4; *ſo, made by adding* s, *to the ſingular*, 5. Glorious, *Adjective*, 18; *one that muſt be compared by the Adverbs*, 104; *ſet before its Noun*, 101. Parent, *Noun*, 3. Of, *Prepoſition*, 94. Good, *Adjective*, 18; *put abſolutely, the Word*, Things, *being underſtood*, 102. Almighty, *Adjective*, 18. Thine, *Pronoun*, 23; *genitive Caſe, denoting Poſſeſſion*, 109; *put without the Noun immediately following*,

———this univerſal Frame.
—Thyſelf—
To us inviſible or dimly ſeen
In theſe thy loweſt Works.
Speak ye who—

110. This, *Pronoun*, 23. Univerſal, *Adjective*, 18; *one that muſt be compared by the Adverbs*, 104. Frame, *Noun*, 3. Thyſelf, *Pronoun*, 23. To, *Preposition*, 94. Us, *Pronoun*, 23; *plural Number*, 4; *accuſative Caſe*, 24; *following a Prepoſition*, 127. Inviſible, *Adjective*, 18; *one that muſt be compared by the Adverbs*, 104. Or, *Conjunction*, 94. Dimly, *Adverb*, 92. Seen, *paſſive Participle*, 87; *from the irregular Verb*, See, 88. In, *Prepoſition*, 94. Theſe, *Pronoun*, *plural Number*, 26. Loweſt, *Adjective*, 18; *ſuperlative Degree formed by adding* eſt, *to the poſitive State*, 20. Speak, *Verb*, 29; *irregular*, 84; *imperative Mode*, 34; *preſent Tenſe*, 38; *plural Number and ſecond Perſon*, 53; *agreeing with its Agent*, Ye, 117. Ye, *Pronoun*, 23; *plural Number*, 4; *nominative Caſe*, 24; *the Agent of a Verb*, 123. Who, *Pronoun*, 23; *referring to a Perſon*, 114; *nominative Caſe*, 25;

the

——beſt can tell, ye Sons of Light,
Angels! for ye behold him—
Thou Sun!
Acknowledge him thy greater!

the Agent of a Verb, 123. Beſt, *Adverb*, 92; *peculiar in its Compariſon, and ſuperlative Degree*, 93. Can, *Sign of the potential Mode*, 47. Tell, *Verb*, 29; *irregular*, 84; *potential Mode*, 35; *preſent Tenſe*, 38; *plural Number ſecond Perſon*, 53; *agreeing with its Agent*, Ye, 117. Sons, Light, Angels, *Nouns*, 3. For, *Conjunction*, 94. Behold, *Verb* 29; *irregular*, 84; *indicative Mode*, 34; *preſent Tenſe*, 38; *plural Number ſecond Perſon*, 53; *agreeing with its Agent*, Ye, 117. Him, *Pronoun*, 23; *ſingular Number*, 4; *accuſative Caſe*, 24; *receiving the Force of the active Verb*, Behold, 125. Thou, *Pronoun*, 23; *ſingular Number*, 4; *nominative Caſe*, 24; *the Agent to a Verb*, 123. Sun, *Noun*, 3; *maſculine Gender*, 15. Acknowledge, *Verb*, 29; *imperative Mode*, 34; *preſent Tenſe*, 38; *ſingular Number, ſecond Perſon*, 53; *agreeing with its Agent*, Sun, 117. Greater, *Adjective*, 18; *comparative Degree*, 19; *form'd by adding* er, *to the poſitive*

Air and ye Elements! the eldeſt Birth
Of Nature's Womb—
——Ye Birds,——
Bear on your Wings and in your Notes
his Praiſe.
Hail univerſal Lord! be—

ſitive State, 20. Air, Elements, *Nouns*, 3. The, *Article*, 2. Eldeſt, *Adjective*, 18; *ſuperlative Degree*, 19; *peculiar in its Compariſon*, 22; *ſet before its Nouns*, 101. Birds, *Noun*, 3; *plural Number*, 4; *formed by adding* s, *to the ſingular*, 5; *ſecond Perſon*, 53. Bear, *Verb*, 29; *irregular*, 84; *imperative Mode*, 35; *preſent Tenſe*, 38; *plural Number and ſecond Perſon*, 53; *agreeing with its Agent*, Birds, 117. On, *Prepoſition*, 95. Your, *Pronoun*, 23; *genitive Caſe, denoting Poſſeſſion*, 109; *referring to a Noun of the plural Number*, 105. Wings, *Noun* 3; *plural Number*, 4; *ſo mare by addeng* s, *to the ſingular*, 5. And, *Conjunction*, 94. In, *Prepoſition*, 95. Notes, *Noun*, 3. His, *Pronoun*, 23; *referring to a Noun of the maſculine Gender*, 105. Hail, *a Verb uſed only in Salutation*, 29. Lord, *Noun*, 3. Be, *Verb neuter*, 30; *imperative Mode*, 35;

——bounteous ſtill
To give us only Good;— [*Milton.*]

35; *preſent Tenſe*, 38; *ſingular Number ſecond Perſon*, 53; *agreeing with its Subject*, Lord, 117. Bounteous, *an Adjective*, 18; *one that muſt be compared by the Adverbs*, 104. Still, *an Adverb*, 92. To, *Sign of the infinitive Mode*, 46. Give, *Verb*, 29; *irregular*, 84; *infinitive Mode*, 39. Us, *Pronoun*, 23; *plural Number*, 4; *accuſative Caſe*, 24; *governed of the Preposition*, to, *ſuppreſſed after a Verb of Giving*, &c. 128. Only, *Adverb*, 92. Good, *Adjective*, 18; *peculiar in its Compariſon*, 22; *ſet abſolutely*, *the Word*, Things, *being underſtood*, 102.

NOTE. Though the *proper uſe* of a *Conjunction* is to *connect* the Parts of a Diſcourſe *together*, and of an *Adverb to expreſs ſome Circumſtance* of an *Action*, &c. Yet in *ſome* Inſtances, the *ſame Word* may ſeem to anſwer *both theſe Purpoſes*; in which Caſe, it is not very material whether we call it an *Adverb*, or a *Conjunction*.

OF THE

ELLIPSIS.

ELLIPSIS, as applied to Grammar, is the Omiſſion of ſome Word or Words which muſt be ſupplied, either to compleat the Senſe, or to make out the grammatical Conſtruction of the Sentence.

The principal Deſign of Ellipſis is to avoid diſagreeable Repetitions, as well as to expreſs our Ideas in as few Words, and as pleaſing a Manner as poſſible.

In the Application of this Figure, great Care ſhould be taken to avoid Ambiguity, for when ever it obſcures the Senſe, it ought by no means to be admitted.

Almoſt all compound Sentences are more or leſs elliptical.

The ELLIPSIS *of the* ARTICLE.

" *A* Man, Woman, and Child. i. e.
" *A* Man, *a* Woman, and *a* Child."

" *A* Father and Son. *The* Sun and
" Moon. *The* Day and Hour."

In all which Inſtances the Article being once mentioned, the Repetition of it, unleſs ſome peculiar Emphaſis requires it, would be unneceſſary.

" Not only the Year but *the* Day,
" and *the* Hour."

In this Caſe the Ellipſis of the laſt Article would be rather improper.

The ELLIPSIS *of the* NOUN.

" A learned, wiſe, and good *Man*.
" i. e. A learned *Man*, a wiſe *Man*,
" and a good *Man*."

" A prudent and faithful *Wife*. The
" *Laws* of God and Man. The Safety
" and Happineſs of the *State*."

In

In ſome very emphatical Expreſſions the Ellipſis ſhould not be admitted; as, "Chriſt the Power of God, and the "Wiſdom of God."

"At Saint *Jameſes*.
"By Saint *Pauls*."

Here we have a Noun in the genitive Caſe and no Word in the Sentence to govern it; the Ellipſis muſt therefore be ſupplied to make out the Conſtruction: And yet, in common Converſation at leaſt, it is much better to ſay "I went by Saint *Pauls*:" than "I "went by Saint *Pauls Church*."

The ELLIPSIS *of the* ADJECTIVE.

"A *delightful* Orchard and Garden. "i. e. A *delightful* Orchard and a *de-* "*lightful* Garden."

"A *little* Man and Woman. *Great* "Wealth and Power."

In ſuch eliptical Expreſſions, the Adjective ought to have exactly the ſame Signifi-

Signification, and to be quite as proper, when joined to the latter, as to the former Subſtantives; otherwiſe the Ellipſis ſhould not be admitted.

Nor ſhould we, I think, apply this Ellipſis of the Adjective to Nouns of *different* Numbers.

" A *magnificent* Houſe and Gardens." Better uſe another Word, " A *magnifi-* " *cent* Houſe and *fine* Gardens."

" A tall Man and a Woman."

In this Sentence there is *no* Ellipſis: the Adjective or Quality reſpects only the Man.

The ELLIPSIS *of the* PRONOUN.

" *I* love and fear *Him*. i. e. *I* love " *Him*, and *I* fear *Him*."

" *My* Houſe and Lands. *Thy* learn- " ing and Wiſdom. *His* Wife and " Daughter. *Her* Lord and Maſter."

In

In all theſe Inſtances the Ellipſis may be introduced with Propriety: But if we would be more expreſs and emphatical, it muſt not be admitted.

" *My* Lord and *my* God. *My* Sons " and *my* Daughters."

" This is the Man they hate. Theſe " are the Goods they bought. Are " theſe the Gods they worſhip? Is " this the Woman you ſaw?"

In ſuch common forms of Speech the *relative Pronoun* is uſually omitted: Though for the moſt part eſpecially in complex Sentences; it is much better to have it expreſſed.

" In the Poſture I lay. In the Way " I went. The Horſe I rode fell down."

Better ſay, " The Poſture in *which* " I lay. The Horſe *on which* I rode " fell down."

The Antecedent and the Relative connect the Parts of a Sentence together, and

and ſhould, to prevent Confuſion and Obſcurity, anſwer to each other with great Exactneſs.

" We ſpeak *that* we do know, and " teſtify *that* we have ſeen."

The Ellipſis, in ſuch Inſtances, is manifeſtly improper: Let it therefore, be ſupplied. " We ſpeak that *which* " we do know, and teſtify that *which* " we have ſeen."

The Relative, *what*, in the Neuter Gender, ſeems to include both the Antecedent and the Relative. " This " is *what* you ſpeak of. i. e. The Thing " *which* you ſpeak of."

The ELLIPSIS *of the* VERB.

" The Man *was* old and crafty. " i. e. The Man *was* old and the Man " *was* crafty."

" She *was* young and rich and beau- " tiful. Thou *art* poor and wretched, " and miſerable, and blind and naked."

But

But if we would, in ſuch Enumeration, point out one Property above the reſt, let that Property be put laſt, and the Ellipſis ſupplied.

" She is young and beautiful, and " *ſhe is* rich."

" I *recommended* the Father and Son. " We *ſaw* the Town and Country. " He *rewarded* the Women and Chil- " dren."

" You *ought* to love and ſerve Him. " I *deſire* to hear and learn. He *went* " to ſee and hear. i. e. He *went* to ſee, " and *he went to* hear."

In which laſt Inſtances, there is not only an Ellipſis of the governing Verb, but likewiſe of the Sign of the infintive Mode which is governed by it.

And here it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that ſome Verbs, through Cuſtom at leaſt, ſeem to require the Ellipſis of this Sign.

" I *bid*

" I *bid* you riſe and go. He *made* me " go and do it. I *heard* him curſe and " ſwear. I *ſaw* her go that way. You " *need* not ſpeak. Would you, *have* " me call?"

In all which Inſtances the Sign of the infinitive Mode would be improper.

The ELLIPSIS *of the Adverb, Prepoſition, Conjunction, and Interjection.*

" He ſpake and acted *wiſely*. They " ſing and play *moſt delightfully*. She " *ſoon* found and acknowledged her " Miſtake. *Thrice* I went and offered " my Service." That is, " *Thrice* I " went, and *thrice* I offered my Service."

" They confeſs the Power, Wiſdom, " Goodneſs, *and* Love of their Creator. " i. e. The Power, *and* Wiſdom, *and* " Goodneſs, *and* Love."

" May I ſpeak of Power, Wiſdom, " Goodneſs, Truth."

The entire Ellipſis of the Conjunction, as in the laſt Inſtance, occurs but ſeldom: In ſome particular Caſes however it may have its Propriety.

" Though I love I do not adore him.
" Though he went up He could ſee
" nothing. i. e. Though I love Him,
" *yet* I do not adore Him."

" I deſire you would come to me.
" He ſaid he would do it. i. e. He
" ſaid *that* he would do it."

Theſe Conjunctions may be ſometimes omitted: but for the moſt part, it is much better to expreſs them.

There are ſeveral *Pairs* of *correſpondent Conjunctions*, or ſuch as anſwer to each other in the Conſtruction of a Sentence, which ſhould be carefully obſerved, and perhaps never ſuppreſſed.

That, anſwering to *ſo*. " It is *ſo* ob-
" vious *that* I need not mention it."

As anſwering to *ſo*. "The City of "*Briſtol* is not near *ſo* large *as* that of "*London*."

So anſwering to *as*. "*As* is the "Prieſt *ſo* are the People."

As anſwering to *as*. "She is *as* tall "*as* you."

Nor anſwering to *neither*. "*Neither* "the one, *nor* the other."

Or anſwering to *either*. "*Either* "this Man *or* that Man."

Or anſwering to *whether*, "*Whether* "it were I *or* you."

Yet anſwering to *though* or *although*. "*Though* ſhe was young *yet* ſhe was "not handſome."

PREPOSITIONS *are often ſuppreſſed.*

"He went *into* the Churches, Halls, "and public Buildings: *Through* the "Streets and Lanes of the City: He

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" ſpake *to* every Gentleman and Lady
" of the Place. i. e. *To* every Gen-
" tleman and *to* every Lady."

" I did him a Kindneſs. He brought me
" the News. She gave him the Letters.
" i. e. She gave *to* him the Letters."

The Ellipſis of the Interjection is not very common.

" *O* Pity, and Shame! "

Milton.

EXAMPLES *of the* ELLIPSIS.

" If good Manners will not juſtify
" my long Silence, Policy, at leaſt,
" will. And you muſt confeſs, there
" is ſome Prudence in not owning a
" Debt one is incapable of Paying."

If good Manners will not juſtify my long Silence, Policy at leaſt will, *juſtify it:* And you muſt confeſs, *that*, there is ſome Prudence in not owning a Debt, *which*, one is incapable of paying.

Fitzoſborn's Letters.

" He

" He will often argue, that if this
" part of our Trade were well cultiva-
" ted, we ſhould gain from one Nation;
" and if another, from another."

He will often argue, that if this part of our Trade were well cultivated, we ſhould gain from one Nation; and if another, *part of our Trade were well cultivated, we ſhould gain*, from another *Nation*.

Addiſon's Spect.

" Could the Painter have made a
" Picture of me, capable of your Con-
" verſation, I ſhould have ſat to him
" with more Delight than ever I did
" to any thing in my Life."

Could the Painter have made a Picture of me, *which could have been*, capable of your Converſation, I ſhould have ſat to him with more Delight than ever I did *ſit*, to any thing in my Life.

Mr. Locke to Mr. Molyneux.

A few Inſtances in which perhaps all poſſible elliptical Words are ſupplied.

" You muſt renounce the Converſation of your Friends, and every civil Duty of Life to be concealed in gloomy and unprofitable Solitude.

You muſt renounce the Converſation of your Friends, and, *you muſt renounce*, every civil Duty of Life, to be concealed in gloomy, *Solitude*, and *you muſt renounce the Converſation of your Friends, and you muſt renounce every civil Duty of Life, to be concealed in*, unprofitable Solitude.

Fitzoſborn's Letters.

" When a Man is thoroughly perſuaded that he ought neither to admire, wiſh for, *or* purſue any Thing but what is actually his Duty, it is not in the Power of Seaſons, Perſons, *or* Accidents to diminiſh his Value."

When a Man is thoroughly perſuaded that he ought neither to admire, *any Thing but what is actually his Duty to admire, and when a Man is thoroughly perſuaded that he ought neither to* ſh for *any Thing but what is actually his Duty*

to wiſh for, or, *when a Man is thoroughly perſuaded that he ought not to* purſue any Thing but what is actually his Duty, *to purſue*; it is not in the Power of Seaſons, *to diminiſh his Value, and it is not in the Power of*, Perſons, *to diminiſh his Value*, or, *it is not in the Power of*, Accidents to diminiſh his Value.

Addiſon's Spect.

The following Inſtances are produced to ſhew the Impropriety of Ellipſis, in ſome particular Caſes.

"That learned Gentleman, if he "had read my Eſſay quite through, "would have found ſeveral of his Ob-"jections might have been ſpared."

It ſhould have been—Would have found, *that*, ſeveral of his Objections, &c.

"I ſcarce know any part of Natural "Philoſophy would yield more Va-"riety and Uſe."

Note, *Or*, which occurs twice in the *elliptical* Sentence above, is rather an Impropriety; it ſhould have been *nor*.

—Any

—Any part of Natural Philoſophy, *which*, would yield more Variety and Uſe.

" You and I cannot be of two Opi-
" nions ; nor, I think, any two Men
" uſed to think with Freedom."

—Nor; I think, any two Men, *who are*, uſed to think with freedom.

Mr. Locke to Mr. Molyneux.

Some Sentences which ſeem to differ from the common Forms of Conſtruction accounted for on the Suppoſition of Ellipſis.

" *By Preaching Repentance. By the*
" *preaching of Repentance.*"

Both theſe are ſuppoſed to be proper and ſynonimous Expreſſions, and, I cannot but think the former is an Ellipſis of the latter, in which the Article and the Prepoſition are both ſuppreſſed by Cuſtom.

By Preaching of Repentance: and, *By the Preaching Repentance:* are both judged to be improper. Theſe Sentences are partly elliptical, and partly not ſo, and from hence the Impropriety ſeems to ariſe. *Preaching*, in either Form, is a Subſtantive, diſtinguiſhed by the Senſe, and a Proportion profixt to it: Nor is the Noun following governed by the ſuppoſed verbal Force of the Word, *Preaching*, but by the Prepoſition expreſſed or underſtood.

"*Well is Him. Wo is Me. Wo*
"*unto you.*"

Theſe Sentences are all elliptical, and partly explain each other.

Well is *it for* Him. Wo is *to* me. Wo *is* unto you.

To have recourſe to a ſuppoſed *dative* Caſe is therefore quite unneceſſary.

"My Father is greater than I.
"She loves him better than me."

My

My Father is greater than I *am*. She loves him better than, *ſhe loves me*."

" To let Blood. To let down."

To let, *out*, Blood; or, To let Blood, *run out*. To let, *it fall* or *ſlide*, down.

" To go a Fiſhing. To go a " Hunting."

To go a fiſhing *Voyage*. To go *on* a Hunting *Party*.

" To walk a Mile. To ſleep all " Night."

To walk *through the Space of* a Mile. To ſleep *through* all *the* Night.

" A hundred Sheep. A thouſand " Men."

A *Flock of one* Hundred Sheep. A *Company of one* thouſand Men.

" That Man has a Hundred a Year."

That

That Man has *an Income of* a Hundred *Pounds in* a Year.

" A few Men. A great many " Men."

A *Hundred*, a *Thouſand*, *Few*, *Many*, are to be conſidered as collective Nouns and diſtinguiſhed as ſuch, by the ſingular Article.

A few (i. e. a ſmall Number) *of* Men. A great many (i. e. a great Number) *of* Men.

" He is the better for you. The " deeper the Well, the clearer the Wa- " ter."

An Article ſeems, for the moſt Part, to be the Sign of a Noun either expreſſed or underſtood; and the above Sentences, may be reſolved thus,

He is the better *Man* for you. The deeper *Well*, the Well *is*; the clearer *Water*, the Water *is*.

" He

" He deſcending, the Doors being " ſhut."

This is commonly called the Caſe or State Abſolute, and, in Engliſh, the Pronoun muſt be in the *Nominative*. The Sentence, ſeems to be elliptical, and the Meaning is,

While he *was* deſcending, *while* the Doors *were* ſhut.

" He came into this World of " *ours*."

" I am juſtified in publiſhing any " Letters of Mr. *Locke*'s."

In the firſt of theſe Inſtances the genitive Caſe of the Pronoun comes after the Prepoſition, but cannot be governed by it, for then it would be the Accuſative: It muſt therefore be governed by ſome other Word underſtood in the Sentence.

He came into this World of our *Dwelling*, *Habitation*, &c.

And

And then omitting the Noun it will be, This World of *ours*, by the common Rules of Conſtruction.

The other Sentence may be explained after the ſame Manner.

I am juſtified in publiſhing any Letters of Mr. Locke's *Writing*, *Correſpondence*, &c. i. e. of the Writing or Correſpondence of Mr. Locke.

The Uſe of the genitive Caſe in ſuch Inſtances, ſeems to be a little uncouth. And here I cannot but obſerve that though, on ſome Occaſions, the Genitive has its Propriety and Elegance, yet it ſhould, in the General, be uſed with Caution, and much more ſparingly, perhaps than ſome Authors have done.

To fill up two or three vacant Pages, the following *Leſſons*, relative to the *Engliſh Language*, are added; which may ſerve, at Pleaſure, as a farther *Praxis*, both on the *Grammatical Inſtitutes*, and the *Strictures* on the *Ellipſis*.

LESSON I.

GRAMMAR being the Key to all Science, a due Regard has generally been paid to it by Men of the beſt Senſe, and moſt extenſive Knowledge. Among the antient Romans, Perſons of the higheſt Character for Dignity and Learning, did not think the Cultivation and Improvement of their native Tongue beneath their Attention; as we learn from their Writers. Nor have ſome laudable Attempts of that Kind been wanting, both formerly and of late Years, with Regard to the Engliſh Language; though much remains yet to be done, for bringing it to a regular and compleat Syſtem in all its Parts.

Dr. WARD.

LESSON II.

THE Engliſh Language hath been much cultivated during the laſt two hundred Years. It hath been conſiderably poliſhed and refined; its Bounds have been greatly enlarged; its Energy, Variety, Richneſs, and Elegance, have been abundantly proved by numberleſs Trials, in Verſe and in Proſe, upon all Subjects, and in every Kind of Style: But whatever other Improvements it may have received, it hath made no Advances in *grammatical* Accuracy. *Hooker* is one of the earlieſt Writers of conſiderable Note within the Period abovementioned: Let his Writings be compared with the beſt of thoſe of more modern Date; and, I believe, it will be found, that in Correctneſs, Propriety, and Purity of *Engliſh* Style he hath hardly been ſurpaſſed, or even equalled, by any of his Succeſſors. It is now above fifty Years ſince Dr. *Swift* made a public Remonſtrance, addreſſed to the Earl of *Oxford*, of the imperfect State of our Language; alledging in particular, "That in many In-"ſtances it offended againſt every Part

" of Grammar."—But let us conſider, how, and in what Extent, we are to underſtand this Charge.—Does it mean, that the Engliſh Language, at it is ſpoken by the politeſt Part of the Nation, and as it ſtands in the Writings of our moſt approved Authors, often offends againſt every Part of Grammar? Thus far, I am afraid, the Charge is true. Or does it further imply, that our Language is in its Nature irregular and capricious; not hitherto Subject, nor eaſily reducible, to a Syſtem of Rules? In this Reſpect, I am perſuaded, the Charge is wholly without Foundation.

Dr. LOWTH.

LESSON III.

CAN there be any Thing more ridiculous, than that a Father ſhould waſte his own Money, and his Son's Time in ſetting him to learn the *Roman Language*, when at the ſame Time he deſigns him for a Trade, wherein he having no Uſe for *Latin*, fails not to forget that little which he brought from School, and which 'tis ten to one he abhors

abhors for the ill Uſage it procured him? Could it be believed, unleſs we had every where amongſt us Examples of it, that a Child ſhould be forced to learn the Rudiments of a Language which he is never to uſe in the Courſe of Life that he is deſigned to, and neglect all the while the writing a good Hand, and caſting Accounts, which are of great Advantage in all Conditions of Life, and to moſt Trades indiſpenſibly Neceſſary? But though theſe Qualifications, requiſite to Trade and Commerce, and the Buſineſs of this World, are ſeldom or never to be had at *Grammar-Schools*: yet thither, not only Gentlemen ſend their younger Sons, intended for Trades; but even Tradeſmen and Farmers fail not to ſend their Children, though they have neither Intention nor Ability to make them Scholars. If you aſk them why they do this? They think it as ſtrange a Queſtion as if you ſhould aſk them, Why they go to Church? Cuſtom ſerves for Reaſon, and has, to thoſe who take it for Reaſon, ſo conſecrated this Method, that it is almoſt religiouſly obſerved by them; and they ſtick to it, as

if their Children had ſcarce an orthodox Education, unleſs they learned *Lilly's Grammar.* [Nevertheleſs] I think [it muſt be granted] that if a Gentleman [and much more a Tradeſman] be to ſtudy any Language, it ought to be that of his own Country, that he may underſtand the Language, which he has conſtant Uſe of, with the utmoſt Accuracy.

LOCKE on Education.

LESSON IV.

THE *Engliſh* delight in Silence more than any other *European* Nation, if the Remarks which are made on us by Foreigners are true. Our Diſcourſe is not kept up in Converſation, but falls into more Pauſes and Intervals than in our neighbouring Countries; as it is obſerved, that the Matter of our Writings is thrown much cloſer together, and lies in a narrower Compaſs than is uſual in the Works of foreign Authors.

This Humour ſhews itſelf in ſeveral Remarks that we may make upon the *Engliſh Language.* As firſt of all by its abound-

abounding in Monoſyllables, which gives us an Opportunity of delivering our Thoughts in few Sounds. This indeed takes off from the Elegance of our Tongue, but at the ſame Time expreſſes our Ideas in the readieſt Manner, and conſequently Anſwers the firſt Deſign of Speech, better than the Multitude of Syllables, which make the Words of other Languages more *tunable* and *ſonorous*.

In the next Place we may obſerve, that where the Words are not Monoſyllables, we often make them ſo, as much as lies in our Power, by our Rapidity of Pronunciation; as it generally happens in moſt of our long Words which are derived from the *Latin*, where we contract the Length of the Syllables that give them a grave and ſolemn Air in their own Language, to make them more proper for Diſpatch, and more conformable to the Genius of our Tongue.

The ſame Averſion to Loquacity has of late Years made a very conſiderable Alteration in our Language, by cloſing in one Syllable the Termination of our preter-perfect

perfect Tenſe, which has very much diſfigured the Tongue, and turned a tenth Part of our ſmootheſt Words into ſo many Cluſters of Conſonants. This is the more remarkable, becauſe the Want of Vowells in our Language has been the Complaint of our politeſt Authors, who nevertheleſs are the Men that have made theſe Retrenchments, and conſequently very much increaſed our former Scarcity.

This reflection on the Words that End in *ed*, I have heard in Converſation from one of the greateſt Geniuſes this Age has produced. I think we may add, to the foregoing Obſervation, the Change which has happened in our Language, by the Abbreviation of ſeveral Words that are determinated in *eth*, by ſubſtituting an *s* in the Room of the laſt Syllable.——This has wonderfully multiplied a Letter, which was before too frequent in the *Engliſh* Tongue, and added to that *Hiſſing* in our Language, which is taken ſo much Notice of by Foreigners; but at the ſame Time humours our Taciturnity, and eaſes us of many ſuperfluous Syllables.

ADDISON's Spect.

LESSON

LESSON V.

The humble Petition of WHO and WHICH,

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners being in a forlorn and deſtitute Condition, know not to whom we ſhould apply ourſelves for Relief, becauſe there is hardly any Man alive who hath not injured us. Nay, we ſpeak it with Sorrow, even *you* yourſelf, whom we ſhould ſuſpect of ſuch a Practice the leaſt of all Mankind, can hardly acquit yourſelf of having given us ſome Cauſe of Complaint. We are deſcended of antient Families, and kept up our Dignity and Honour many Years, till the Jackſprat THAT ſupplanted us. How often have we found ourſelves ſlighted by the Clergy in their Pulpits, and the Lawyers at the Bar? Nay; how often have we heard in one of the moſt polite and auguſt Aſſemblies in the Univerſe, to our great Mortification, theſe Words, *That* THAT *that noble Lord urged*; which, if one of us had had Juſtice done, would have ſounded nobler

bler thus. *That* WHICH *that noble Lord urged.* Senators themſelves, the Guardians of Britiſh Liberty, have degraded us, and preferred THAT to us; and yet no Decree was ever given againſt us. In the very Acts of Parliament, in which the utmoſt Right ſhould be done to every *Body*, *Word*, and *Thing*, we find ourſelves often either not uſed, or uſed one inſtead of another. In the firſt and beſt Prayer Children are taught, they learn to miſuſe us: *Our Father* WHICH *art in Heaven*, ſhould be *Our Father* WHO *art in Heaven*; and even a CONVOCATION, after long Debates, refuſed to conſent to an Alteration. The *Spaniſh* Proverb ſays, *A wiſe Man changes his Mind, a Fool never will.* So that we think *you*, Sir, a very proper Perſon to addreſs to, ſince we know you to be capable of being convinced, and changing your Judgment. You are well able to ſettle this Affair, and to you we ſubmit our Cauſe. We deſire you to aſſign the Butts and Bounds of each of us: and that for the future we may both enjoy our own.

And your Petitioners, &c.

LESSON VI.

The juſt Remonſtrance of affronted THAT.

THough I deny not the Petition of Mr. *Who* and *Which*, yet you ſhould not ſuffer them to be rude, and to call honeſt People names; for that bears very hard on ſome of thoſe Rules of Decency which you are juſtly famous for eſtabliſhing. They may find Fault, and correct Speeches in the Senate and at the Bar: But let them try to get *themſelves* ſo *often*, and with ſo much Eloquence, repeated in a Sentence, as a great Orator doth frequently introduce me. My Lords, ſays he, with humble Submiſſion, *That that* I ſay is this: *That*, *that that that* Gentleman has offered, is not *that that* he ſhould have proved to your Lordſhips. Let thoſe two queſtionary Petitioners try to do this with their *Whos* and their *Whiches*.—[Beſides] How can a judicious Man diſtinguiſh one thing from another without ſaying *This here*, or *That there?* And how can a ſober Man with-

without uſing the Expletives of Oaths (in which indeed the Rakes and Bullies have a great Advantage over others) make a Diſcourſe of any tolerable length without *That is*; and if he be a very grave Man indeed, without *That is to ſay?* And how inſtructive as well as entertaining are thoſe uſual Expreſſions, in the Mouths of great Men, *Such Things as that*, and *the like of That.*

I am not againſt reforming the Corruptions of Speech you mention, and own there are proper Seaſons for the Introduction of other Words beſides *That*; but I ſcorn as much to ſupply the Place of a *Who* or a *Which* at every turn, as they are *unequal* always to fill mine; and I expect good Language and civil Treatment, and hope to receive it for the future: *That, that* I ſhall only add is, *That* I am,

Yours, THAT.

SPECTATOR R.

THE END.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

Mr. ASH's GRAMMAR:

CONSISTING OF

SELECT LESSONS, to *inſtill* Sentiments of *Virtue* in Youth.

LESSON I.

THE ADVANTAGES OF READING AND WRITING.

THE Knowledge of Letters is one of the greateſt Bleſſings that ever God beſtowed upon Man. By this Means we preſerve for our own Uſe, through all our Lives, what our Memory would have loſt in a few Days, and lay up a rich Treaſure of Knowledge for thoſe that ſhall come after us. By the Art of Reading and Writing, we can ſit at home and acquaint our-

ſelves of what it done in all the diſtant Parts of the World, and find what our Fathers did long ago in the firſt Ages of Mankind. By this Means, a *Briton* holds correſpondence with his Friend in *America* or *Japan*, and manages all his Traffic. We learn, by this Means, how the old *Romans* lived, how the *Jews* worſhipped. We learn what *Moſes* wrote, what *Enoch* prophecied, where *Adam* dwelt, and what he did ſoon after the Creation; and thoſe who ſhall live when the Day of Judgment comes, may learn, by the ſame means, what we now ſpeak, and what we do in *Great Britain*, or, in the Land of *China*.

In ſhort, the Art of Letters does, as it were, revive all the paſt Ages of Men, and ſet them at once upon the Stage; and brings all the Nations from afar, and gives them, as it were, a general Interview: So that the moſt diſtant Nations, and diſtant Ages of Mankind, may converſe together, and grow into acquaintance.

But the greateſt Bleſſing of all is, the Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, wherein

wherein God hath appointed his Servants, in ancient Times, to write down the Diſcourſes which he has made of his Power and Juſtice, his Providence and his Grace, that we, who live near the End of Time, may learn the Way to Heaven, and everlaſting Happineſs.

Thus, Letters give us a Sort of Immortality in this World, and they are given us in the Word of God, to ſupport our immortal Hope in the next.

LESSON II.

SOLID GLORY AND REAL GREATNESS.

WHATEVER is external to a Man, whatever may be common to good and bad, does not make him truly eſtimable, we muſt judge of Men from the Heart; from thence proceed great Deſigns, great Actions, great Virtues. Solid Glory, which cannot be imitated by Pride, nor equalled by Pomp, reſides in perſonal Qualifications and noble Sentiments. To be good, liberal, beneficent, and generous; to value Riches only for the Sake of diſ-

tributing them, Places of Honour for the Service of our Country, Power and Credit to be in a Condition to ſuppreſs Vice and reward Virtue; to be really good without ſeeking to appear ſo; to bear Poverty nobly, to ſuffer Injuries and Affronts with Patience, to ſtifle Reſentment, and to do every good Office to an Enemy, when we have it in our Power to be revenged of him; to prefer the public Good to every Thing; to ſacrifice our Wealth, Repoſe, Life, and Fame, if neceſſary, to it: theſe make a Man truly great and eſtimable.

Take away Probity from the moſt ſhining Actions, the moſt valuable Qualities, and what are they but Objects of Contempt? Are the Drunkenneſs of Alexander, the Murder of his beſt Friends, his inſatiable Thirſt of Praiſe and Flattery, and his Vanity in deſiring to paſs for the Son of Jupiter, though he did not believe it himſelf; are theſe conſiſtent with the Character of a great Prince? When we ſee Marius, and after him Sylla, ſhedding Torrents of Roman Blood for the Eſtabliſhment

bliſhment of their own Power, what Regard can we pay their Victories and Triumphs?.

ROLLIN's Method of Study.

LESSON III.

TRUE POLITENESS.

'TIS an Evenneſs of Soul that excludes at the ſame Time Inſenſibility, and two much Earneſtneſs—it ſuppoſes a quick Diſcernment of the different Characters, Tempers, Miſeries or Perfections of Man, and by a ſweet Condeſcenſion adapts itſelf to each Man's Caſe; never to flatter, but always to calm the Paſſions.—'Tis a Kind of forgetting one's ſelf, in order to be agreeable to others, yet in ſo delicate a Manner as ſcarce to let them perceive you are ſo employed—it knows how to contradict with Reſpect, and to pleaſe without Sneaking or Adulation, and is equally remote from an inſipid Complaiſance and a low Familiarity.

RAMSAY's Cyrus.

LESSON IV.

PRUDENCE.

PRUDENCE conſiſts in judging well what is to be ſaid, and what is to be done on every new Occaſion; when to lie ſtill, and when to be active; when to keep ſilence, and when to ſpeak; what to avoid, and what to purſue; how to act in every Difficulty; what Means to make uſe of to compaſs ſuch an End; how to behave in every Circumſtance of Life and in all Companies; how to gain the Favour of Mankind, in order to promote our own Happineſs, and to do the moſt Service to God, and the moſt Good to Men, according to that Station we poſſeſs, and thoſe Opportunities we enjoy.

Dr. WATTS on Education.

LESSON V.

JUSTICE.

JUSTICE conſiſts in an exact and ſcrupulous Regard to the Rights of others,

others, with a deliberate Purpoſe to preſerve them on all Occaſions ſacred and inviolate.— And from this fair and equitable Temper, performing every neceſſary Act of Juſtice that relates to their Perſons or Properties; being juſt to their Merits and juſt to their very Infirmities, by making all the Allowance in their Favour which their Circumſtances require, and a good-natured and equitable Conſtruction of particular Caſes will admit of; being true to our Friendſhips, to our Promiſes and Contracts; juſt in our Traffic, juſt in our Demands, and juſt by obſerving a due Moderation and Proportion even in our Reſentments.

Diſcourſes on Social Virtue.

LESSON VI.

TEMPERANCE.

TEMPERANCE conſiſts in guarding againſt ſuch a Uſe of Meats and Drinks as indiſpoſes the Body for the Service of the Soul, or robs me of my Time—or occaſions an Expence beyond

beyond what my Circumſtances admit —or beyond what will conſiſt with thoſe Liberalities to the Poor which my Relation to God and to them require —and ſtrongly guarding againſt whatever has a Tendency to increaſe a ſenſual Diſpoſition, or alienate my Soul from Converſe with God, and diminiſh its Zeal and Activity in his Service, or waſte my benevolent Temper to Mankind. Dr. DODDRIDGE.

LESSON VII.

FORTITUDE.

CHRISTIAN Fortitude, or Courage, is a juſt Firmneſs of Soul in the Proſpect of Danger in the Way of Duty. It enables us to perſevere with Steadineſs in the View of the greateſt Diſcouragements and fierceſt Oppoſition.

ACTIVE FORTITUDE is ſuch a Temper of Soul, as enables us to attempt and venture upon any bold Act of Duty, which may endanger our preſent Eaſe and wordly Intereſt, and prompts us to purſue it with a becoming Steadineſs

dineſs and Bravery of Mind, undaunted at every Oppoſition we meet with, and unterrified at all the threatening Dangers that ſtand in our Way.

PASSIVE FORTITUDE is ſuch an habitual Firmneſs and Conſtancy of Soul as enables us to bear what Sufferings we fall under, without repining and inward Vexation, and without any outward Tokens of Sinking or Deſpondency; when we ſuſtain heavy Sorrows or Anguiſh of the Fleſh, without any wild or unreaſonable Groanings of Nature, without Rage and unbecoming Reſentment, without Tumult and Confuſion of Spirit; and this ſhould be the Temper of our Souls and Chriſtian Conduct, whether the Sufferings which we feel ariſe from the immediate Hand of God, or from the Injuries and Violence of Men. Dr. WATTS.

LESSON VIII.

THE ORNAMENTS OF YOUTH.

AMONG all the Accompliſhments of Youth there is none preferable to

to a decent and agreeable Behaviour among Men, a modeſt Freedom of Speech, a ſoft and elegant Manner of Addreſs, a graceful and lovely Deportment, a chearful Gravity and good Humour, with a Mind appearing ever ſerene under the ruffling Accidents of human Life: Add to this a pleaſing Solemnity and Reverence when the Diſcourſe turns upon any Thing ſacred and divine, a becoming Neglect of Injuries, a Hatred of Calumny and Slander, a Habit of ſpeaking well of Others, a pleaſing Benevolence and Readineſs to do Good to Mankind, and ſpecial Compaſſion to the Miſerable; with an Air and Countenance, in a natural and unaffected Manner, expreſſive of all theſe excellent Qualifications.

Dr. WATTS on Education.

LESSON IX.

THE HAPPIEST YOUTH, MANHOOD, AND OLD AGE.

HE who in his Youth improves his intellectual Powers in the Search of

of Truth and uſeful Knowledge, and refines and ſtrengthens his moral and active Powers, by the Love of Virtue, for the Service of his Friends, his Country, and Mankind; who is animated by true Glory, exalted by ſacred Friendſhip for ſocial, and ſoftened by virtuous Love for domeſtic Life; who lays his Heart open to every other mild and generous Affection, and who, to all theſe adds a ſober maſculine Piety, equally remote from Superſtition and Enthuſiaſm, that Man enjoys the moſt agreeable Youth; and lays in the richeſt Fund for the honourable Action, and happy Enjoyment of the ſucceding Periods of Life.

He who, in Manhood, keeps the defenſive and private Paſſions under the wiſeſt Reſtraint; who forms the moſt ſelect and virtuous Friendſhips; who ſeeks after Fame, Wealth, and Power, in the Road of Truth and Virtue, and, if he cannot find them in that Road, generouſly deſpiſes them; who, in his private Character and Connexions, gives fulleſt Scope to the tender and manly Paſſions, and in his public Character and Connection ſerves his Country

and

and Mankind, in the moſt upright and diſintereſted Manner; who, in fine, enjoys the Goods of Life with the greateſt Moderation, bears its Ills with the greateſt Fortitude; and in thoſe various Circumſtances of Duty and Trial maintains and expreſſes an habitual Reverence and Love of God; that Man is the worthieſt Character in this Stage of Life; paſſes through it with the higheſt Satisfaction and Dignity; and paves the Way to the moſt eaſy and honourable Old Age.

Finally, He who, in the Decline of Life preſerves himſelf moſt exempt from the Chagrins incident to that Period; cheriſhes the moſt equal and kind Affections; uſes his Experience, Wiſdom, and Authority in the moſt fatherly and venerable Manner; acts under a Senſe of the Inſpection, and with a View to the Approbation of his Maker; is daily aſpiring after Immortality, and ripening apace for it; and having ſuſtained his Part with Integrity and Conſiſtency to the Laſt, quits the Stage with a modeſt and graceful Triumph; this is the beſt, that is the happieſt Old Man.

A

A

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* This Library is intended to direct ſome tender and valuable Parents who may poſſibly be at a Loſs what Books to buy for their Children; and likewiſe to gratify ſome young People of an inquiſitive and ingenuous Diſpoſition, who have a keen taſte for Books, but for want of Experience often purchaſe Traſh, which not only occaſions a Loſs of Time and Money, but is a ſad Interruption to real Knowledge, and a wretched Perverſion of the Underſtanding and the Heart, and lays a Foundation for ſhameful Extravagance and Folly in future Life.

This little Collection, printed in order to ſhorten the Path to Knowledge, will doubtleſs be found defective in many Articles. But the Editor was willing to recommend only thoſe of which he had certain Knowledge. Every Perſon of good Senſe has it in his Power to add to the Number, with reſpect to his own Children.

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